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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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REMARKS BY THE WAY

PASSED UPON VARIOUS EVENTS OF A WEEK.

Words of Abraham Lincoln Applicable To-day—Taft's States' Rights Policy—Socialist Party Papers Clash with Milwaukee's Mayor on Roosevelt.

In 1858 Abraham Lincoln said: "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe this government can not endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."

These words of Lincoln are almost of equal import when applied to the working class to-day. Labor can not endure politically free and industrially slave. It must either be both politically and industrially free, or, both politically and industrially slave. The contradiction of half slave-half free can not go on for much longer. The Spirit of the Age calls upon the workers to strike out for absolute Freedom.

We have had growing times the past few years, and the indications are that in the near future things will move even more swiftly. In the past, under clear skies and cloudy, the Socialist Labor Party has manfully held to its task of enlightening the proletariat as to the way for its emancipation. Now, and in the future, whatever the obstacles that may arise, it will continue to hold aloft the banner of uncompromising Socialism. Let there be from now on renewed energy all along the line. Push the propaganda.

President Taft's speech before the National Conservation Congress at St. Paul Sept. 5 indicates that the pendulum has swung backwards. Capitalism is now to seek refuge in the very State Rights that bulwarked the system of Negro chattel slavery. Significant, too, is the fact that it is the Republican party, which demolished Slavery State Rights and asserted national rights, that is now steering Capitalism State Rightsward. Nation-wide Socialism will yet rout Capitalism from that and every other refuge.

The Socialist party papers, the "Volkszeitung," and "Call," must by this time have come to the conclusion that Socialist party state autonomy has its inconveniences. Just at the time when the two are virtually hailing Spiked-Police-Club Teddy as "comrade," Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee pouts and refuses to meet that "Call"-"Volkszeitung" doughty "teacher of Socialism," and that too to the tune that "comrade" Teddy is a hater of Socialism! Harmony, gentlemen, harmony!

The Lackawanna Railroad is to substitute the telephone for the telegraph in train dispatching. This will result in a wage saving to the railroad, as the use of the telephone does not require the special training needed to work the telegraph. The telegraphers will have to come down to telephone wages or walk the ties. In either case they will have food for thought on the beauties of the workings of the system their organization has taught them to uphold.

"The Parish Monthly," official organ of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Spirit, Atlantic City, N. J., in the August number has what purports to be an answer to the question, "Why Does the Catholic Church Oppose Socialism?" Passing over the "atheistic," "thief," "traitor," "impracticable" and similar epithets "The Parish Monthly" urges against Socialism, we come to this gem: "The average age of the people of any one generation is only thirty years. That is all that, as a rule, any one has to endure the trials of life. For that time, is it worth while to destroy the present order in the hope of bringing about a Utopia?"

If that be the case and that the solution, why then does the Church, as "The Parish Monthly" claims, bother itself "to promote the welfare of humanity, to relieve the distress of the poor, to put an end to the injustice of capital"? Why even try to check the evils of capitalism, why not let them have full swing? Capitalism will rapidly bring "The Parish Monthly's" thirty years of suffering down to five or less.

Following "The Parish Monthly's" line of reasoning it will be seen that God-ordained capitalism is really a most beneficent social system, as it lessens tribulation by inflicting it so brutally as to rapidly shorten human life.

"Man does not live by bread alone," is a favorite quotation by the preachers. They are the lineal descendants of the preachers, supported by Pharisee shekels, in the interest of Pharisee rule, who found fault with Jesus for feeding the hungry. Back down the ages we seem to hear their preachments on a certain memorable event in Palestine:

"Jesus of Nazareth held yesterday a mass meeting in the mountains. He claimed it was a prayer meeting; but instead of going ahead and doing nothing but praying, he filled the stomachs of the rabble with fish and bread. This man's idea evidently is that man is an animal, and nothing but an animal. Of course, from the premises His conduct is logical; but we Pharisees maintain that man is something more than an animal; we pray only and we never eat. Upon this superior and high moral principle is reared the Pharisee principle, against which the Jesus of Nazareth principle of animalism is in conflict and which is sure to suffer destruction."

Roosevelt, who refused to sit at table with Senator Lorimer at Chicago, has opened his arms to William R. Hearst, whom he once denounced as the man whose utterances had inflamed the mind of the assassin of William McKinley. Hearst is the same Hearst that he has always been, with this difference, which Teddy has noted, Hearst has some votes to peddle to-day.

On September 6, the "Labor Sunday" praying, and the "Labor Day" marching done, the "organized" workers went back in shackles to the labor-skinning capitalist class. As a result of what they heard in the churches on "Labor Sunday" they no doubt started the day with prayer. We submit for their use this excellent paraphrase of the old nursery classic, "Now I lay me down to sleep":

"Now I wake me up to work;
I pray the Lord I may not shirk;
If I should die before the night,
I pray the Lord my work's all right!"

The Honorable Tommyrot Watson declares that "the whole nation seems to be plunging hellward." Tommy fell in a faint the other night when an audience howled him down and cried for Hoke Smith.

The powers that be are not showing much alarm over present insurgent triumphs. The most that insurgency can do, they say, is cripple the Republican party a bit, so they are grooming the Democratic nag to carry their interests.

If for the worker to vote for a capitalist ticket, is to vote for his own degradation, will it not result the same way, should he vote for capitalist fathered labor legislation, no matter what the ticket?

The S. P. papers, "Volkszeitung" and "Call," having had their heads turned by Roosevelt, will lose them entirely in the event of Gaynor being nominated for Governor. If the Democrats have any special campaign thunder ready for use, they should take warning by the fate of what these S. P. papers did to Teddy, and place their "thunder" in a safe deposit vault.

The Socialist party is going the way of all falsely based movements.

A falsely based movement is like a lie, and a lie can not survive.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

"SECOND CHAMBERS"

The "abusiveness" that Marx has been charged with by European bourgeois writers, and which even as late as eight years ago Carl Schurz echoed and dwelt upon in this country, is vindicated anew by the work of J. A. R. Marriott, M. A., of Oxford College. Not that Mr. Marriott has come out as a Marxian. Quite to the contrary. But that his book furnishes additional evidence for the charge of "shallowness" that Marx brought home to the bourgeois intellectuals.

Mr. Marriott's work is entitled "Second Chambers." It is a work on history intended to show that the dual chamber system is in and of itself a chunk of wisdom in behalf of "sober second thoughts." All the historic facts mentioned are correctly mentioned, and in proper sequence. So far as that goes the work is a valuable addition to a library. Beyond that Mr. Marriott's work is worthless—except as a horrible example of how blundering history is if the historian is not an economist and sociologist.

Acquaintance with Economics and with the twin sisters of Economics, Sociology and Ethnology, would have taught Mr. Marriott that the dual chamber system is the political offspring of the political State. Where the political State arises democracy is smashed: society is ruptured into social classes—one a ruling, the other a ruled class. The political State springs up as a necessary contrivance of the rulers to keep the ruled down. An arm of that contrivance of domination is the political legislature. The original political legislature has but one chamber, as Mr. Marriott's history teaches him. The one chamber system, borrowed from the one chamber system of communal society, soon reveals its imperfections in political government. The ruled, however cowed down, are a seething mass. A single chamber is not a strong enough bulwark against the "unsober first thoughts" that boil up from the seething mass below, to whom concessions must be and are periodically made. The consequence is the evolution of a Second Chamber—a sort of second string to the bow of Domination. The Second Chamber acts as a sort of corrective to concessions made: it is in the nature of a thimble-rig by means of which what was conceded, and what the fatuous imagined was their salvation, is made to vanish under the aspect of fair play. It is the "now you see it, now you don't" at the green table of Usurpation.

Had Mr. Marriott fathomed his subject he would have perceived all this—and more. He would have perceived that the identical causes, which originally dictated the evolution of the Second Chamber, are now, right under his own nose, dictating the evolution of "Third Chambers." De facto there are Third chambers springing up everywhere in capitalist society—additional bodies through which legislation is made to filter. The perception of this significant fact would have explained to Mr. Marriott—

1. Why Single Chambers do not work, to-day;
2. Whose "sober second thoughts" it is that demands Second Chambers;
3. That the very pressure for "Third Chambers," and "Fourth Chambers"—under the name of "Boards," and under the guise of "veto power" over general legislation, conferred upon local magistrates, like the Mayor of New York—is a symptom of the growing intensity of the fires that cause the mass of the ruled to seethe; and
4. That in the heat of this fire the conditions are melting away which necessitated the curb of the Political State, and that, with the melting away of the same, the Political State, its Chambers and all, will be consumed.

That, looming above the horizon, are the outlines of the Socialist or Industrial Republic, the modern and up-to-date Communist State of old,—of that the bourgeois intellectual has no inkling. He is too intellectually purblind, that is, too shallow to "see."

WEZOSAL MASS MEETING

BOSTONIANS GATHER IN FANEUIL HALL TO PROTEST.

Denounce Dastardly Attempts of Russian Government to Seize Political Refugees—Demand Nullification of Present Extradition Treaty with Czar—European Countries Defend Political Fugitives.

Boston, September 10.—The cause of Freedom was voiced last night at the historic Faneuil Hall, where a well-attended mass meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against the extradition of the Russian Revolutionist Julius Wezosal, and also to endeavor to secure the abrogation of the present extradition treaty between the United States and Russia and a resolution to this effect was adopted.

Wezosal was present with the speakers on the platform.

The meeting was presided over by Edward Clement, formerly managing editor of the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Clement said in part: "Boston would no longer be Boston could a capture like that of the young editor Wezosal by the infamous spy system of the Russian government, be railroaded through here in our federal building without public protest. I would not be a United States Senator for the price to be paid in the reflection that I had any hand in the making of this shameful extradition treaty with Russia, or in the fresh turns to the screw which have been put into the immigration-restriction laws."

Mr. Clement further declared that Russia "is not even entitled to be called civilized, since fair trials are unknown in that country."

He said: "A number of the leading European nations, including France, Bavaria, Belgium, Sweden, as well as England, have refused to extradite Russian refugees, on the ground that the charges against them could not be accepted as truthful, and at last two of those countries refused extradition in this matter of the taking of the Russian bonds, that figure in the Wezosal case." He thought it infamous that the United States should show a subserviency to Russian despotism which no European government will show.

The following letter from Mary Boyle O'Reilly was read: "As the daughter of a political refugee who could not be extradited, I am heartily sorry that my absence from Boston will prevent my being present at the meeting to protest against the existing treaty with Russia."

George Kennan, who made the exposures, years ago of the terrible conditions in Russian prisons and in Siberia, wrote from Canada endorsing the movement. A letter was also read from Alice Stone Blackwell.

Wezosal himself, who was a student at Zurich, in Switzerland, 1000 miles away from Tiflis, where the robbery with which he was charged was committed, spoke briefly in the Lettish tongue, and said: "It is not the liberty of my person or that of any other which is at stake, but the principle of whether this country, which has always been the political asylum of all the world's lovers of freedom, is to continue as such, or is to join hands with the despotism which, as we all know, knows no depths too low, no means too cruel, in wreaking vengeance upon those whom it marks out for its dreadful hatred."

Wezosal said that the extradition to Russia could only be prevented by the intelligence of the public acting for a common good.

Among the other speakers were N. Lafayette-Savay of New York; Chas. E. Russell, of New York, and Simon Pollock, one of the attorneys representing Wezosal.

Russell told of the uprising in Tiflis in the Balkans while Wezosal was in Switzerland. The sub-treasury was captured and the government money confiscated to the revolutionary cause. Wezosal had nothing to do with this; he was not there. he was arrested by the United States secret service men when, in Boston, he attempted to cash for his revolutionary friends, for the use of the cause, some Russian notes. Fourteen of those who took possession of the sub-treasury were shot as revolutionists. He, whose only offence was this, is charged with robbery.

The speaker detailed what he termed "the bargain between Russia and the Standard Oil Company," whose stock certificates, he said, bear "a picture of the Capitol of Washington as an indication of its best possession." The bargain was made, he said, "to have the United States government agree to an extradition treaty which would permit the Russian government to reach its long claws across the seas and grab its political prisoners." And he added, "It did not make that proposal to the nominal government of the United States—it was made to the Standard Oil Company. Draw your own conclusions."

Russell charged the Standard Oil Company with in some way operating "some kind of a secret press agency" throughout the country so that protests against Russia and knowledge of Russian atrocities are largely minimized.

Russell related many instances of the cruelties of the Russian rulers, who he said were worse than the American Indians, and likened them to wolves.

He said, in part: "Friends of mankind like George Kennan and Henry Demarest Lloyd entered protest upon protest against this treaty, as they knew its one purpose and one result would be to deliver political refugees into the hands of Russia.

"Under the provisions of that treaty this young man, a revolutionist of Russia; a man who felt an indomitable hatred of tyranny, that young man, thanks to the Standard Oil Company, stands tonight in danger of his life. He was not at Tiflis, he was at Zurich, but the testimony of his friends who know he was there and who are willing to testify, is of no account against the mass of

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COPENHAGEN'S FIRST DAY

THRILLING SCENES AND EVENTS AT OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Socialist Labor Party, Represented by Seven Delegates — World-Wide Gathering of Socialists Held in Election District Which Contains King's Palace, but Elected a Social Democrat to Parliament.

Copenhagen, August 28.—Within the neighborhood of nine hundred delegates on the floor, the galleries packed with visitors, and hundreds more outside unable to gain admission, the eighth International Socialist Congress opened this morning amid scenes of enthusiasm seldom before witnessed on Danish soil. The tremendous Socialist and trade union parade which in the afternoon wended its majestic way from the Tivoli gardens to Sondermarken park, and the speeches, singing, and pyrotechnic display which were there enjoyed by thousands, fittingly rounded up a day begun under such thrilling auspices.

The Concert Palace, the seat of the Congress, is a beautiful white stone building with a wide court-yard before it, situated on the Bredgade, the center of the aristocratic section of the city. The entry gate and the front facade of the building were tastefully draped in the colors of the International movement. Through the spacious corridors where the executive offices and post office of the Congress were established, one penetrated to the main hall.

Within, the scene was one the richness of whose color would be hard to imagine without seeing. From every column that supported the lofty roof hung a crimson banner which in letters of gold proclaimed the revolutionary mottoes of the working class. The brilliant opalescent windows running from galleries to roof poured a flood of amber light upon the auditorium, the long business-like tables for the delegates gleamed in their covering of white carton, and the stage, where chairman, members of the International Bureau, and secretaries sat, was a sea of scarlet designs, all belonging to the working class organizations of the city. It was a setting long to remember.

Toward ten o'clock, the delegates having with many hearty greetings taken their seats, the Congress came spontaneously to order at the opening strains of the revolutionary cantata composed for the occasion and executed by a chorus of 500 workingmen singers, supported by an orchestra of picked musicians. The music was martial and stirring, the singing as spirited as only revolutionists can make it, and at the climatic conclusion of the first part the opening speech of welcome was made by Dr. Bang, one of the most capable Social Democrats of the city.

Dr. Bang performed the difficult feat of delivering his address in three different languages—French, German and English, the three used at the Congress—with ease and directness. All along the way he made points that evoked furious applause. One of these was when he concluded a hasty sketch of the struggling beginnings of Socialism in Denmark, and the present growing might of the movement, with the inspiring statement: "Then we fought for existence; now we fight for victory." Another was when he spoke of Socialism in monarchical countries as striving to "replace the will of 'kings by divine right' by the divine right of the people." But the gem of his speech was his reference to the site of the Congress. "We are meeting," he said, "in a section of the city where social contrasts are strongest; where the richest aristocracy dwell, and the most miserably exploited proletariat; where the king lives, and where a Social Democrat was elected deputy to the Riksdag." It was several minutes before he could proceed.

At the close of Dr. Bang's welcoming address, the second part of the sonorous cantata was entered upon. Gradually the strains assumed a sort of rough-cast familiarity, and then suddenly it was the revolutionary cry of the "Marseillaise" that was pouring from over five hundred throats and instruments. Whatever one may say of the "Marseillaise" as a bourgeois song, the fact remains that it is the birth of a revolutionary epoch, and every note of it is the voice of an aspiration for a new order, and a defiance of the old. Never was this more keenly felt than this morning, when half a thousand proletaires gave it ringing utterance. Directly, after a brief interlude, the notes of the staunch old German "Socialisten March" rolled forth, arousing another wave of enthusiasm. And then came the supreme moment. The singing of these two old standbys had awaked restless memories. Whispers were heard on all sides, "Why don't they play the 'Internationale'?" All at once the trumpet sounded out—the chorus answered—the entire Congress and audience rose to its feet spontaneously—and from every heart and lip in the building came the hymn of the new scientific Socialist movement.

"Stand up, ye wretched ones who labor,
Stand up, ye galley slaves of want,
Man's reason thunders from its crater,
'Tis the eruption nought can daunt!"

Once through was it sung, amid cheering, applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The director of the orchestra left his place. The deafening applause continued. Cries of "Encore!" "Bis!" arose all over the hall. Nor would the tumult be stilled till the director yielded, turned back his pages, and again the glorious anthem of proletarian revolt resounded through the echoing corridors. Even then the storm of enthusiasm was not over, for off in one corner of the gallery some one discovered the "Internationale's" composer. Cries for him were heard, he was forced to show himself, and the ovation formerly given to the hymn of the embattled was repeated for the man who had given it to the world.

It was with moist eyes and hearts beating high that the delegates settled down to the formal opening of the Congress, with a speech by Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, in reply to the welcome of Dr. Bang. Vandervelde's sharp and incisive voice carried his words into the farthest corners. His address was largely a review of the movement since the Stuttgart Congress. Thirty-three nations were now affiliated with the International. The reports of these, issued by themselves, had been bound together by the international office, and would be distributed to the delegates in due order. Most of the affiliated countries had made substantial progress since last Congress. In a few, such as Russia and Hungary, where seeming reverses had been met with, these were due to exceptional political conditions and governmental repression, and not to any falling off in the hopes or energy of the movement. Andrea Costa, who had died in the interval, was given solemn tribute, and deep regret expressed for the absence, due to temporary ill health, of August Bebel and Paul Singer, the old chairman of the Congresses.

Vandervelde then proceeded to routine announcements of the committees to be elected, the questions on the agenda, and similar matters, among which was one of vital importance to the movement in America. This was to the effect that the Immigration question (which the S. P. has been flattering itself it would here get the chance to do some more pirouetting on, and which it has been informing its dupes would be raked up all over again), being considered settled at Stuttgart, would by no means be taken up. It is said that several S. P. delegates' jaws dropped large numbers of

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WORKINGMEN'S NEW TURN

ENGLISH TRADE UNIONISTS UP AGAINST CONTRACTS.

Widespread Discontent with Instruments Which Lame Them in Dealing with Employers—Large Labor Wars May Be Outcome of New Attitude.

London, September 11.—The old fetichism of the trade unionists in abjectly revering bosses' contracts seems well on the road to everlasting destruction. Since the action of the rank and file of the boilermakers' society last week, when they refused to give their executive officials guarantee that contracts with employers would be abjectly kept, there have been reported similar tendencies on the part of other labor organizations. This new turn has greatly alarmed trade union officials, ever subservient to the interests of the employers of labor.

It is now said that an industrial war on a grand scale is predicted as a development of the near future in England, and even if the prophecy is not fulfilled to the letter, the evidences of labor unrest are sufficiently disquieting, indicating, as they do, the existence among the men of a temper which will not put up with the futile methods of a losing policy.

The immediate interest is in the developments of the boilermakers' lockout. The lockout was due to the action of the men in joining in a number of sectional strikes in utter disregard of the agreements which had been entered into between their trade union executive and their employers. The executive of the Boilermakers' Society asked the members to recognize the plenary rights of the executive to act on their behalf, and give fresh assurances in their name that any undertaking entered into by the executive would be adhered to by the men. But the men, as already stated, rejected the request.

There are signs of a similar revolt against the conciliation scheme adopted by the railway corporations and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Something like a deadlock has arisen on the Great Northern Railway, and there are other indications that the railway servants dislike an agreement which binds them to keep the peace for a term of years, according to David Lloyd-George's arrangement.

The Welsh miners are also agitating for a break in defiance of the agreement made with the federation of employers, and the Lancashire cotton mill owners, emboldened by the decisive action of the employers of the shipbuilding trade, are also threatening to order a general lockout unless a small body of Oldham strikers accept arbitration.

These various revolts, if the worst comes to the worst, will involve about a million workmen and cause a general prostration of industrial activities. It is pointed out that these tendencies show that the old officials have gotten out of touch with organized labor. These leaders are now warned by the hostile vote of the boilermakers, by the emphatic repudiation of their agreement by the Welsh miners and by the open sympathy of the Great Northern Railway men and the workingmen who are opposing the conciliation policy that widespread restlessness exists among laborers in consequence of Socialist teaching and that the trade union officials are in danger of losing their grip on organized labor.

An equally plain inference from the increasing discontent which prevails among workmen is the helplessness of the Board of Trade in suppressing these rebukes of treaties and agreements

The Socialists are proclaiming the failure of trade unionism on the old lines establishing friendly relations between the masters and the men. Peacemaking is condemned, repudiations of contracts are justified, and wage earners are warned that they must work out their salvation along Socialist lines.

SAN FRANCISCO DOINGS

"ORGANIZED LABOR" HAS KICKS FOR SOCIALIST PARTY.

Journal of A. F. of L. Trades Not Deceived by S. P. Claims of Friendship—Bummery Burlesque—Sweating a Patriot.

San Francisco, August 29.—The leading editorial in this week's "Organized Labor," official organ of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, discusses the wisdom of forming a labor party or of accepting one already made, namely, the S. P. The points made in favor of the latter are, that it has ever been a friend to organized labor (read, craft unions), that it has an organization which the unions (labor fakirs) can put to use, that it has a press which fights for the under dog (whatever that may mean), that it has a bunch of bull blowers ever at its command.

Then the paper advances these "points" for an Independent Labor Party. One, the American workingman does not endorse the full program of the Socialist party. ("Oh, my brothers, we who have trimmed before, can do so again," ingratiatingly whine the S. P.-ites, the feverish gleam of the vote hunger in their eyes). Two, that the Socialist criticism of the men in the labor movement has been too harsh. ("Woe, woe is us; we suffer for the sins of the snarling S. L. P.," chant the S. P.-ites in tear choked voices). Three, that a tendency to dictate has been discovered in the Central Committee of the Socialist party. ("Nay, nay, little father, we will be yours, all yours, knowing even less than heretofore if you will but take us under your wings," sing songs the mendicant S. P.)

The editorial closes with a glowing account of the Labor party in the "Paradise of the Pacific." Australia. With genuine satisfaction, the writer appends a list of the labor skates and shysters who outrage and disgrace the name of labor in the Australian cabinet. He piously sighs, "When will the American workingman get as wise as their kangaroo brothers?"

Four members of the Fresno "I'm-a-bummery" were placed under arrert for disturbing the peace of the city on August 25th. When taken into custody, these burlesque revolutionists threatened to bring 2,000 "starvation strikers" to Fresno and fight it out. In view of the Spokane fiasco, the authorities laughed at the threat.

"My country 'tis of thee—." We wonder if the old Grand Army man who occupies a tenement in the proletarian section of the city sings this hymn very often now-a-days. He is nearly 75 years old. All he receives from a grateful republic is a measly $12 a month. A carpenter by trade, yet his age forbids everything but occasional light work. His wife, herself nearly seventy years old, felt that she must do something to help ward off that ever threatening spectre of the poor, the alms-house. In a paper she saw the advertisement of a garment factory for people to take work to do in their homes. She went to the place and was given a bundle of material to make into kimonos. She was paid at the rate of 75 cents a dozen. In twelve hours, applying herself entirely to the task, she could finish three dozen. Thirty-seven and a half cents was her wage. But stay your indignation. That was really good pay, comparatively speaking. For aprons she is paid 25 cents a dozen. A dozen is a good 12 hours' work. Gentle reader, don't clench your fist, the worst is yet to come. For children's rompers she is paid 35 cents a dozen. Half a dozen is all she can turn out in a day. Now curse if you want to. To think would be better but to curse and forget is easier. We are assured that this woman sews neatly and rapidly.

The manufacturer, her employer, when interviewed; said it was very sad and deplorable indeed. "But what could he do?" He had "to meet the competition of the eastern sweatshops," and he rolled his eyes in pious sorrow. Later it was learned that he received $8.50 a dozen for his kimonos from the retailers. The San Francisco "Daily News," from where these facts are obtained, goes on to say. "The profit is wrung from the body, brains and eyes of this old woman and hundreds of other women, young and old, who like her, are forced to take work into the home. In the factories are hundreds of young girls who are working at the same rate. They work on a piece-work basis, but the speed power machines enable them to turn out more than do those at home."

A. R.

NOW SHAH'S MEN STRIKE.

St. Petersburg, September 8.—A dispatch from Teheran states that the servants of the Shah's palace have gone on strike and are clamoring for the wages due them.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

COMMERCIALIZED MEDICINE

MAD STRUGGLE FOR LIVING UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM REFLECTED IN DOCTORS' PROFESSION.

Much dishonesty is exhibited, much harm is done through the too frequent obsequiousness of the family doctor. Some years ago I was sent for, the evening before his summons to court, by a railroad thief who had made many millions by a transaction which enriched him while impoverishing thousands. The magnate lay huddled up in bed; he complained of weakness and lack of appetite; no, he positively could not go to court next morning, and he wished me to certify to that effect. After examining my new patient carefully, I said:

"Mr. Blank, I am happy to tell you that you are not really ill at all. I find nothing the matter with you save nervousness, and (if you will permit me) congratulate you on the non-existence of any ailment that would keep you from business to-morrow!"

That was evening. Now watch the sequel. The morning papers of the following day announced the serious illness of this man and published a certificate given to him a few minutes after I had left him by a doctor practising extensively and lucratively what he called "medicine." Somehow I found no reason to envy or admire the success of my rival practitioner, with his made-to-order diagnosis. When he died a dozen years ago he could not take his dishonestly grabbed fees with him, and I doubt whether the angel wings he is wearing are of any more costly material than yours or mine will be.

Ignorance and subservient cowardice make many a diagnosis—or what they call a diagnosis. In other instances—far too many of them—the physician relies not on his own conscientious efforts, but entrusts the examination of bodily products to one of the pathological "laboratories," whose number has increased immoderately, or turns the whole case over to a specialist when there is no need of doing so. The modern practice of delegating your duty has important results: loss of time, uncertainty of diagnosis, the habit of accepting diagnoses at the hands of men who are no physicians, but sometimes meretricious tradesmen; it imposes unnecessary expense upon the patient, and undermines the respect and confidence of the public. Far worse even than this, however, is the occasional actual lying about a diagnosis.

Quite recently I cured a patient with a sore, inflamed lip by prescribing simply cleanliness and the application of a local ointment. He had previously visited a specialist, so called, who sent away a section of the diseased lip to a pathologist for examination. On his second visit to the specialist the patient was informed that the examination indicated cancer, and an operation was insisted on. He refused. On looking up the pathologist in person, we discovered that the latter had made no such report, and that the specialist, in plain language, had lied in order to gain a fee for an unnecessary and dangerous operation.

Some of the nerve doctors have gone into partnership with underdone clergymen. The latter publish their neurological associates' names and office hours; they are expected to reciprocate by swelling the attendance upon the churches. They have learned by experience (or ought to have learned it) that quackery or dense ignorance have emptied many of the churches and evolved a Christian Science denomination. And they are already beginning to learn, after a brief sensational notoriety, that no Worcester sauce or preaching of mingled theology and prelatic medicine fills a church for more than a few Sundays.

One of the sinister means of obtaining a foothold in crowded communities has turned out to be contract and society practice. In New York City alone there are more than five hundred doctors—perhaps a thousand who either have it or crave it. Competition for such appointments is eager. What it results in is the degradation and demoralization of both the public and the doctors. To earn at the rate of one dollar a year for an individual member of a society, and three dollars a year for a family, they underbid each other, they coax and flatter and treat and otherwise bribe a society president or influential member. They arrive at mutual jealousy and hatred among themselves, and contempt and despicable treatment at the hands of their customers and patrons.

There are those in the practice of medicine who demand and take commissions. Do you know what that is? An agent receives it when supplying a new customer. Is it difficult to say who pays it? Is it the employer? Is it the customer? The person insured or the purchaser. It is an indirect tax to be paid by the latter, the consumer, who is robbed in order to sustain a high tariff. Commissions are asked and given from and by apothecaries, truss and bandage makers, instrument manufacturers, even by poor nurses. Do not ask for proofs unless you want them, for proofs there are in plenty.

There is also a rumor—call it a rumor for euphemy's sake—that consulting specialists are called because they offer or grant commissions; that practitioners call in specialists on that conditon; that a surgeon, for example, is given a particular case because he consents to be robbed of a big percentage of his fee, which is raised correspondingly.

Who is robbed, did I say? The surgeon? Or the patient who is unfortunate enough to fall "amongst thieves which strip him of his raiment?" The words are not mine; they are taken from the gospel of Saint Luke, himself a physician. And furthermore, there is also a rumor—call it so—that many of these fleeced and fleecing consultants, medical and surgical, are quite capable members, adjuncts of faculties and hospitals, and, what is still more perilous, teachers of the future physicians of this republic.

I love my profession; I want it to be respected and to respect itself; I want it to be without the blemish of bribery or mendicancy. And this privilege it no longer has. The time when every family rich or poor, had its own family physician who knew the illnesses and health of its members and enjoyed the confidence of the upgrowing boys and girls during two or three generations, is gone. What I have just referred to is no longer a mere unauthenticated rumor; it is the contemptuous gossip and common knowledge of all familiar with latterday medical and surgical practice.

In many sections the specialist employs medical practitioners, much as he would employ hired agents to drum up "trade." By custom the commissions to be paid are fixed upon in advance, sometimes amounting to 10 per cent of the fee for the specialist's call and 25 to 33 per cent of the fee when he operates. I would not be misunderstood as saying that the custom of dichotomy or the division of fees has become universal. On the contrary, there are honorable-minded specialists and physicians of integrity who still regard a proposition to partition professional fees as an insult. But the evil has spread widely notwithstanding, and the very sparrows on the roof gossip of doctors as of bribe takers and bribe givers, as flesh cutters and shavers for the purpose of sordid gain.

The medical papers have been calling attention lately to the increasing inroads of commercialism in the hospitals. In many such institutions, it is not the physicians and surgeons of greatest skill and experience who are valued the most, but rather those able to bring the largest cash income into the hospital coffers. Some of them are commercialized to such an extent that the tenure of a visiting physician's appointment depends on his keeping a certain number of private rooms supplied with pay-patients. As Dr. Bristow, editor of the Journal of the State Medical Society, has pointed out, this means bringing the methods of the auction room and the market place into hospital administration. Furthermore, it forms the entering wedge for the outright sale and purchase of hospital appointments to the highest bidder. The results of mercenary control of these institutions will inevitably be that a large number of mediocre and ofttimes incompetent physicians will be foisted upon the public as experts, while those of possibly greater skill but of less commercial shrewdness or without wealthy connections will be forced into the background.

Lastly, one conspicuous cause of recent medical demoralization is elementary ignorance of the Pharmacopoeia and the methods of prescribing, and increasing reliance upon proprietary remedies. We, the doctors, are responsible for a great deal of the injury that is done to the people by proprietary dosing. We take medical journals that advertise nostrums, that print "reading notices" of proprietary medicines old and new, that sell pages of their issue to the trade, that print eulogies in the shape of "original articles" about factory products, that alternate their medical with advertising pages. Thus it is that even the mind of the medical man is gradually poisoned. What these sheets do not perhaps accomplish, the glib agent will complete. He dumps his wares—his blotters, inkstands, paper knives, pencils, blank books and almanacs—on your table either personally or through the post office.

Well, he can afford it. For the poisonous anilin preparation with sodium bicarbonate which he baptizes with a hybrid name and which is prescribed by thousands of us, yields him a thousand per cent. profit. That is why you find thousands of doctors' offices and hundreds of apothecary shops with stacks of advertising sheets and quackish booklets, but without a United States Pharmacopoeia or the American Pharmaceutical Association's formulary. That is why a friend of mine found the expensive prescription of a prominent New York practitioner to read "Remedium Spontaneum Radway," which being interpreted is our old newspaper advertising nostrum of "Radway's Ready Relief." In a large drugstore, one of the gaudy ones to which the prescriptions of our fashionable doctors are sent, I was told that 70 per cent. of the prescriptions sent in by reputable physicians contained either nostrums pure and simple or as a part of a compound.—Abraham Jacobi, M. D., L. L. D., in The Independent.

COPENHAGEN'S FIRST DAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

degrees at this official announcement, which was received elsewhere with spirited applause.

After some further routine transactions, the Congress adjourned at one o'clock. But Copenhagen was in Socialist fest. Soon after three the various trades union and Social Democratic bodies which were to take part in the parade and demonstration began gathering in the spacious Western Boulevard, in front of the magnificent New Carlsberg statuary gallery. Seventy-five thousand alert revolutionary men and women assembled in the most orderly and confusionless manner imaginable. At four promptly the line began to move. It took two full hours to pass a given corner. The bands, profusely scattered through the line, played by turn the "Marseillaise," the "Internatonale," and extracts from the stirring cantata performed in the morning at the Congress, while along the route of march members of the organizations sold the words of the song, which went like hot-cakes. The most striking thing about the procession was the teeming number of flags and banners, they being in some places so closely packed together that one might have gathered a dozen of them in his outstretched arms, as Arnold von Wingelried gathered the Austrian spears. Tremendous arches and bowers of cut flowers also made a pretty picture, while many of the marchers carried, tied to canes or umbrellas—for the sky looked threatening—sprigs of green branches, symbolic of disarmament and peace. All Copenhagen was out to witness the spectacle, and not infrequently did the throng on the curbstone join in with the revolutionary songs of the marchers as they passed. The speeches and festivities at Sondermarken lasted well into the night.

The Socialist Labor Party delegation so far consists of seven: Mrs. O. M. Johnson, of Fruitvale, Cal.; Mrs. A. Reinstein, of Buffalo; Mrs. A. B. Touroff, of New York; Jaime Angulo, of Baltimore; George Anderson, of Denver; and Solon De Leon, of New York, all of whom sat to-day on the floor of the Congress at the table reserved for the United States; and Daniel De Leon, who as a member of the International Bureau, occupied the platform. Besides these, three more delegates are expected. To-morrow the various national sections meet to apportion votes, elect members to the committees of the Congress, and attend to other internal matters. The rest of the day will be given up to committee work, and Wednesday morning the full Congress reconvenes for discussion.

While some sharp set-tos are expected, the tone of the Congress is excellent. The movement is consciously on the up grade, and all is bouyancy and hopefulness. If present indications are fulfilled, many a long step forward will have been taken before adjournment is reached on Saturday.

Solon De Leon.

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THERE ARE TWO CLASSES

THOSE WHO LIVE WITHOUT WORKING, AND THOSE WHO WORK WITHOUT LIVING.

The theory upon which is based the government of this country is that it is a government of the people, by the people, for the people; that, accordinly, the laws which are enacted are for the good of the whole people. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to-day to apply such a theory to government because the "people" are divided into two antagonistic classes, the employing class and the working class.

The every day experience of the working people tells us that what is good for the employers is not good for the workers, and that what is good for the workers is not good for the masters. Take, for instance, the question of prosperity." It is said that since the inauguration of McKinley in 1896, the country has enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. There has been prosperity, but the working class has had none of it; it all went to the capitalists. The workers find themselves worse off to-day in spite of those "good times" they are supposed to have had, than they were in 1896. Everything is uncertainty, and want for them today as it was then. But the industrial, commercial and financial lords have prospered. These people are never out of "jobs"; they never are heard of wandering the streets in search of work, nor do we hear of them dying of starvation and committing suicide because they are unable to find a boss to hire them. They don't have to do these things because they are prosperous indeed, but their prosperity is at the expense of the working class.

How do the employing class get their living? They get it from the profits they knock out of their employees. How do the working class get their living? They get it by working for wages. If the employers want more profits they cut wages, or introduce labor-displacing machinery, and the workers suffer. If the workers demand more wages, the demand cuts into the profits of their bosses. It is clear, then, that what is good for one class is not good for the other.

As a further illustration of this fact may be mentioned the fate of the "labor laws" that are often passed in legislative halls. It is well known that whenever such laws are put to the test they are always declared unconstitutional. They are declared so because they are not exactly in the interests of the employing class. But how rare are the instances where, in the interests of workingmen, employers' legislative enactments are declared unconstitutional!

From these facts it should be clear that government to-day is not a thing of the people, by the people, for the people; but it is a thing that is of a class, by a class, for a class.

It is a frequent statement made by the leading men in the Republican and in the Democratic parties, as well as by others who are regarded as "prominent public men," that there are no classes in this country. These individuals all unite in denouncing the Socialist as fomenting "class hatred" when he asserts that there is a conflict on between capital and labor, or, to be more correct, between capitalist and workingman. They admit that in Europe there may be classes, such as nobility and commons, but not here in America. Yet all their actions and the actions of the "better class" belie their statements.

It is true that in the old world there are dukes, counts, lords, barons, princes and kings, along with their duchesses, countesses, ladies, baronesses, princesses and queens, but that is only a difference or name, or title. There is no difference as to power, economic and political, between the aristocracy of Europe and the budding "aristocrats" in America. In this country we have textile lords, cotton lords, steel lords, railroad magnates, wheat kings, oil kings, financial kings, and a host of others. These gentry are not designated by Duke this or Prince that, but they are no less rulers in their particular realms than the feudal lords were supreme in their domains. If there is any difference at all between the favored classes of Europe and those of this country, it is that the home product is more powerful in wealth. Witness how the aristocrats across the water come to these shores to trade their titles for rich American heiresses.

No classes in this country? Why, who is it that dines at the Waldorf-Astorias, the Delmonicos, the Hotel Plazas, the Hotels Knickerbocker, and the other "swell" places? It is they who consider themselves the "superiors" of labor. And they consider themselves so because they don't have to slave for a living. Indeed, they have nothing else to do but go strutting and parading about in expensive gowns and clothes at the horse shows, dog shows, monkey shows and doll shows; at the costly balls or garden fetes.

Here then, we have it. There is a class which toils not, but has practically all that is the result of toil. There is also a class that does toil, but has nothing except a bare living as the result of its labor.

The two classes have nothing in common, neither in theory nor in practice. The principle which determines a man's position in society is: How does he make his living, by himself working, or by working others? Man's social, his class relation, is determined by his economic position.

We have classes here just the same as there are classes in Europe; just the same as there are classes wherever there are kings and subjects, rulers and ruled, masters and men. Between these two classes there is a struggle for supremacy. The governing class uses the governmental powers, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial, in the protecting and furthering of its interests. All political strife is therefore class strife.

Clearness of vision upon the fact that that political warfare is class warfare means that we are on the road to understnd the problems confronting us; it means that no glib-tongued reformer or phrase mongering "radical" can throw a thinking workingman off his feet; it means that a man is planted upon bedrock

Clearness of vision upon the vital point that there are classes will enable a man to see that no ruling class can ever improve the condition of those whom it rules; that the dominant powers only do such things as allow them to thrive upon the downtrodden; and that if the downtrodden desire anything they must secure it for themselves. "He who would be free himself must strike the blow."

Clearness of vision will reveal the fact that the American revolutionists did not receive independence by the grace of King George III, nor did the French revolutionists obtain freedom from feudal restrictions by the grace of the feudal aristocracy, nor did the Russian subjects receive constitutional rights from a gracious Czar: they had to terrorize the autocrat; nor yet, more recently, did the Sultan of Turkey grant his subjects a constitution because he loved them: he saw a revolution staring him in the face and knew he had to submit.

The same truth applies in this country. The employing or capitalist class will not do anything for the working class. If it would it could have done so long ago. But to do so means it must itself give up from its stolen property.

The workingmen and working women must learn the lesson of class consciousness; they must learn that there is only one way to emancipation from the slavery and suffering surrounding our class, and that one way is to get together into a political party of labor for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the present regime of capitalist poduction, and substituting instead the Republic of Labor, the administration of industry by the workers.

The only politlical party in the field with such a purpose is the Socialist Labor Party.

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CONDEMN ROOSEVELT ORDER.

Postal Clerks Resolve Against 1902 Instructions of Teddy.

Chicago, September 8.—Members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks in annual convention yesterday passed resolutions denouncing an Executive order issued by President Roosevelt in 1902.

This order prohibited Post Office clerks under civil service from soliciting increase of salaries or betterment of comfort, or from giving to members of Congress information regarding their work, unless permission was first given by the Postal Department.

The "beauties" of the post-office as a "Socialist" institution, a la S. P., were incidentally reflected in the government's treatment of a former postal employe Oscar Nelson of this city, discharged from the government service on July 13 on the ground that he indirectly influenced legislation in favor of the postoffice clerks, was elected president of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks yesterday.

The specific charges on which Nelson was dismissed were the placing on bulletin boards in the Chicago postoffice a circular letter stating that the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor was trying to secure legislation favorable to postoffice employees; introducing resolutions in the Chicago Federation of Labor protesting against overtime in the postoffice, and giving to Chicago newspapers information relative to unsanitary conditions in the Federal building. The department at Washington, in notifying Postmaster Campbell of Chicago to remove Nelson, said: "The Department deems that his retention would be a detriment to the service."

CHARITY.

By Paul Lafargue. Translated by F. B. Guarnier.

(Concluded.)

The capitalist class, which does not interest itself in the cause of criminality engendered by civilization, with a vengeance interests itself in the repression of crime in order to protect itself against the individual and Anarchistic vindications of the poor. Politicians, moralists and philanthropists have devoted themselves to perfecting the prison system, and they have so well succeeded that its development may be taken as a measure of the civilization of a nation. During the last century they multiplied the prisons, bagnios, colonies of detention and relegation, and imported from the Republic of the United States the dreadful cellular prison. Bourgeois exploitation does not lose its rights on prisoners; these are a source of profit to those who make them work, and a means of reducing the wages of free workmen.

Brutal repression not being able to accomplish the reduction of the increasing number of criminals which capitalist society begets, the England of Elizabeth has had to be imitated and charitable institutions have had to be established: public assistance, mouthfuls of bread, hospitals that furnish students and doctors with objects of experiment and study, night lodging-houses which rid the streets of vagabonds dangerous to the wayfarers, etc. Fear is the mother of public charity.

The bourgeoisie have elevated private charity to honor, some to exploit charitable people, to do philanthropy by loaning at 6 per cent. on workmen's tenements, to open public subscriptions the bulk of which they pilfer, etc.; others, to amuse themselves. Charity for the dames of capitalism is a pretext to gossip and to intrigue in the organization committees of charitable affairs, and to dance, flirt, eat petit fours and drink champagne at charity balls and bazaars. The poor are useful in everything. The lords of capitalism get profit from them, and the ladies, pleasure. The poor are for them a blessing of the good God. Not in vain did Christ say "the poor ye always have with you; they shall believe in his divinity."

The capitalist class, which systematically impoverishes and disorganizes the working class, believes itself insured against the latter's collective vindication by its lack of cohesion, its economic and physiological misery, and by the sabres and gun of the police and militia. But the astounding courage, the unshakable resistance and the admirable discipline of which the workers have given proof during big strikes lasting weeks and months, are unmistakable signs of the indomitable energy which slumbers in the benumbed masses of the proletariat, and which a political event or an general industrial crisis may awaken and unchain. The capitalist class then will see how much the police and the army, who protect its economic and political supremacy, weigh in the scale of the Social Revolution. The aroused proletariat will sweep away all resistance, will take over the means of production, and will establish a community of goods, and then, as at the time of primitive communism, mankind will not know degrading charity: there will be no more rich to give it and no more poor to receive.

(The End.)

SOCIALISM NEITHER SCHEME NOR DREAM

The apostles of capitalism declare the Socialist Commonwealth can not be considered practicable, and can not be the object of the endeavors of intelligent people until the plan is presented to the world in a perfected form, and has been tested and found feasible. They claim that no sensible man would start to build a house before he has perfected his plan, and before experts have approved it; that, least of all, would he undertake to pull it down before he knew what else to put in its place. Socialists are, accordingly, told that they must come out with their "scheme"; unless they do so, it is a sign that they themselves have not much confidence in it.

Sociology, social evolution, is a modern science. Formerly, the economic development proceeded so slowly that it was barely noticeable. In certain epochs of development mankind often remained centuries, and even thousands of years, at one and the same stage. There are neighborhoods in Russia where the agricultural implements still in use are hard to distinguish from those that we meet at the very threshold of history. Hence it happened that the system of production in vogue at a certain time seemed an unalterable arrangement to the people of that age; their fathers and grandfathers had produced under that system, and the conclusion was that their children and grandchildren would do likewise. Man naturally considered the social institutions into which he was born to be permanent and ordained of God, and that it was a sacrilege to attempt innovations. Great as the changes might be which were wrought by wars and internal class struggles, these seemed to affect the surface only. Such convulsions did, as a matter of course, affect the foundation also, but they were hardly noticeable to the generations of the time.

History is, to-day, essentially nothing but a more or less faithful chronicle of events recorded by such spectators; hence, history remains essentially superficial, and although he who takes a bird's-eye view of the thousands of years of antiquity can perceive clearly a social evolution, yet the average historian takes no notice of it.

Not until we reached the age of capitalist production did the social evolution proceed at such a rapid pace that men became conscious thereof and turned their thoughts to it. Of course, they first looked for the causes of this development upon the surface, before probing deeper. But he who sticks to the surface can see only those forces that determine the immediate course of progress, and these are not the conditions under which production is carried on, but the change of ideas among men.

As the capitalist system of production stepped upon the scene it created among the persons who depended upon it—capitalists, proletarians, etc.—new wants wholly different from those of the people connected with the previous feudal system of production. To these different wants corresponded also different perceptions of right and wrong, of necessity and luxury, of usefulness and harmfulness. In proportion as the capitalist system of production grew, and the classes that shared it became more marked, the perceptions which corresponded to this system of production became clearer, asserted themselves in the Government, and were felt in political and social life, until finally the new classes that had been formed took possession of the State and shaped it agreeably to their wants.

Society Not a Product of Preconceived Theory.

The philosophers who first endeavored to investigate the causes of social development thought they found them in the ideas of men. To a certain degree they recognized that these ideas sprang from material wants; but the fact still remained a secret to them that these wants changed from age to age, and that these changes were the result of changes in the economic conditions, i. e., in the system of production. They started with the belief that the wants of man—"human nature"—were unchangeable. Hence they could see but one "true," "natural," "just" social system, because only one could correspond with the "true nature of man." All other social forms were pronounced by them the result of mental aberrations, which could have been possible only because mankind did not realize sooner what they wanted, because their judgment was befogged, either, as some imagined, on account of the natural stupidity of man, or, as others maintained, on account of the willful machinations of priests and kings. Looked upon from such a standpoint, the development of society was the result of a development of thought. The more clever men are, the quicker they are to discover the social forms that suit human nature, the juster also and the better did society become.

This is the theory of our so-called liberal thinkers. Wherever their influence is felt this view prevails. As a matter of course, the first Socialists, who appeared at the commencement of this century, were likewise affected by this theory. They also imagined that the institutions of the capitalist State, which they found extant, had sprung from the brain of the philosophers of the previous century. Arrived on the stage of history a full century later, it was clear to these Socialists that the capitalist social system was by no means the perfect thing which the philosophers of the Eighteenth Century expected. Accordingly, this system was still not the true one; the philosophers of the Eighteenth Century must have made a mistake somewhere; the early Socialists addressed themselves to the task of finding the mistake, and, in their turn, of discovering the true social system that should suit the human nature better. They realized that it was necessary to elaborate their plan more carefully than any of their illustrious predecessors had done, lest some untoward influence should nullify their work also. This method of procedure was, moreover, dictated by the circumstance that the early Socialists, who appeared at the beginning of the century, did not stand as did their predecessors, the philosophers of the Eighteenth Century, face to face with a social system whose downfall was at hand, nor did they have, as their predecessors had, the encouragement of a mighty class whose interests demanded the overthrow of the social order then existing. They could not, in those early days, represent the social order for which they strove as inevitable, but only as desirable. It was a necessity of their situation to try and present their social ideal in as clear and tangible a form as possible, to the end that the mouths of people should water after it, and none should entertain a doubt either as to its practicability or its pleasantness.

The adversaries of Socialism have not yet got beyond the point of looking upon society from the standpoint occupied by social science a hundred years ago. The only Socialists they know and can undertsand are, accordingly, those early and Utopian Socialists who started from the same premises as they themselves. The adversaries of Socialism look upon the Socialist Commonwealth just as they would upon a capitalist enterprise, say, a stock corporation, which is to be "started," and they refuse to take stock before it is shown to their satisfaction that the concern is practicable and will yield large dividends. Such a conception might have had its justification at the beginning of our century; to-day, the Socialist Commonwealth no longer needs the "endorsement" of these gentlemen in order to be realized.

The capitalist social system has run its course; its dissolution is now only a question of time; the irresistible economic development leads with the certainty of doom to the shipwreck of the capitalist system of production. No longer is the building of a new social order in the place of the existing one simply desirable, it has become inevitable.

Ever larger and more powerful grows to-day the mass of the propertiless workers for whom the existing system is unbearable, who have nothing to lose with its downfall, but everything to gain, and who are bound—unless they be willing to go down with the society of which they have become the most important part—to call into being a social order that shall correspond to their interests.

These are not phantasies; they are facts that Socialists have demonstrated with the actual occurrences that are daily taking place. These occurrences are more eloquent and convincing than the most captivating and carefully prepared pictures of the oncoming social order could be. The best that such pictures can do is to show that the Socialist Commonwealth is not impossible; but these pictures are bound to be defective; they can never cover all the details of social life; they will always leave some loophole through which the adversary will insinuate some objection. That, however, which is shown to be inevitable is thereby not only shown to be possible but also the only thing possible.

He whom the striking, tangible occurrences of the modern system of production do not announce loudly enough the necessity for the Socialist Commonwealth will be still deafer to the praises that may be sung of a social system that is not yet in existence, and which he can neither apprehend nor comprehend.

Economic Development Decides.

Moreover, the construction of a plan upon which the future social order shall be built has become, in our days, not only purposeless, but wholly irreconcilable with the modern standpoint of science. In the course of the last century, not only did a great revolution take place in the economic world, but likewise in the heads of men. The comprehension of the causes of the social development has become quite general. Already in the forties Marx and Engels showed—and from that time on every step in social science has proved it—that, in the last analysis, the history of mankind is determined, not by the ideas of man, but by the economic development which progresses irresistibly, obedient to certain underlying laws, and not according to the wishes or the whims of the people. This economic development is in steady motion; it brings about new forms of production, which require new forms of society; it starts new wants among men which compel them to reflect over their social conditions and to devise means whereby to adjust society to the new system under which production is carried on. Because, be it always remembered, this process of adjustment does not go on of itself; it needs the aid of the human brain. Without thought, without ideas, there is no progress. But these ideas which thought generates, are only the assistants of social development; the first impulse does not proceed from them, as was formerly believed and as many still think; the first impulse comes from the economic conditions.

Accordingly, it is not the thinkers and philosophers who determine the trend of social progress; that is determined by the economic development. What the thinkers can do is to discover, to recognize, the trend, and they can do that all the better the clearer their understanding is of the conditions that preceded, but they can never themselves predetermine the course of the social evolution at their own will.

But even the discovery and recognition of the trend of social progress has its limits. The domain of social life is most complicated; even the clearest intellect finds it impossible to probe it from all sides and to measure all the forces therein at work with sufficient accuracy to enable him to foretell accurately what social forms will result from the joint action of all these forces.

A new social form does not come into existence through the conception of a plan by certain specially gifted heads who convince people by degrees of its utility, and who, when they have acquired the requisite power, undertake at their ease the construction of the social edifice according to this plan.

Class Struggle a Factor.

All social forms have hitherto been the result of long and fluctuating struggles between the exploited and the exploiting classes, between the sinking and reactionary classes, on the one hand, and the progressive and revolutionary ones, on the other. In the course of these struggles one set of these several classes is found merged in all manner of combinations to battle with the other set of classes that opposes them. The camp of the exploited at times contains both revolutionary and reactionary elements; the camp of the revolutionists contains at times both exploiters and exploited. Within one and the same class itself different factions are frequently formed according to the intellect, the temperament, and the station of both individuals, and whole sections. And, finally, the power wielded by any single class has never been permanent; it has risen or fallen according as its understanding of the surrounding conditions, the compactness and the size of its organizations, and its importance in the mechanism of production increased or diminished.

In the course of the fluctuating struggles between these classes, the older social forms, which had become untenable, crumbled down and were pushed aside by new ones. The new social order that took the place of the old one was not always immediately the best possible. In order to have been so, the revolutionary classes at each such epoch would have had to be in possession of the sole political power and of the most perfect understanding of their social condition. As long as this was not the case, mistakes were unavoidable; not infrequently a new social order proved itself partially, if not wholly, just as untenable as the one it had overthrown. Nevertheless, the stronger the pressure of the economic development made itself felt, the clearer also became the social institutions which it required, and proportionally greater became the power of the revolutionary classes to carry out what was necessary. In such cases the institutions of the revolutionary classes that may have conflicted with the economic development then existing, soon dropped off, while, on the contrary, those other institutions which were in keeping with the economic conditions soon struck root and could no longer be upset by the surviving upholders of the older system.

It is in this way that hitherto all new social orders have arisen. So-called revolutionary times differ from others only in this, that events take place at a more rapid pace and with a more vigorous pulse.

The genesis of social institutions is, accordingly, a very different one from that of a house. Previously perfected plans are not applicable to the former. In view of this fact, to sketch plans of the oncoming social state is about as rational an occupation as to write in advance the history of the next war.

ROOSEVELT "SOCIALISTS"

THE SOCIALIST PARTY "CALL" FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF THE S. P. "VOLKSZEITUNG" AND COMES OUT FLATFOOTEDLY FOR ROOSEVELTIAN "NEW NATIONALISM"—ACCEPTS THE SPIKED CLUB ADVOCATE AS ITS GUIDE AND MENTOR.

[Below we reprint from the Socialist party paper, "The Call," its editorial of Tuesday, September 6th, entitled, "No Time for Dallying." "The Call" has followed the lead of the S. P. "Volkszeitung," which, in its issue of September 3rd, advised its Socialist party to take up two issues from Roosevelt, and make them its platform, its advice being in these words:

"Our platform for the coming campaign must consist of two cardinal demands, which must clearly resound in all campaign speeches and pamphlets:

"Down with the despotism of the judiciary! up with a thorough labor-protecting legislation!"

The Socialist party, founded on the denial of Marxian tactics, was bound to come to grief. In order that it might flirt with Gompersism, the S. P. flouted Marxian tactics as "impossibilism," and now, in order that it may flirt with the "trust busting" middle class vote, it abandons even its pretence of Socialism, and joins issues with Roosevelt! In the words of the "Call," "Such is the bitter irony of history, and thus does it revenge itself upon those who fail to divine its true significance."]

NO TIME FOR DALLYING.

For a year past we have been trying to impress upon the Socialist party the imperative necessity for a systematic campaign of agitation and education upon these two cardinal points: the overthrow of the despotism of the judiciary and establishment of a comprehensive, effective system of labor legislation on a national scale.

Again and again we reverted to these subjects. We were compelled to to. Every anti-labor decision of courts, every injunction issued against strikes and boycotts, pointed to the judiciary as the most formidable political weapon of the capitalist class against the working class; while every mine disaster, every report of the wholesale slaughter of workingmen on the railways and in the mills and factories, every abortive attempt to restrain the exploitation of women and children or to impose upon the capitalist class some measure of responsibility for the ceaseless maiming and killing of the workers, called loudly for a uniform, comprehensive, national system of labor legislation.

Again and again we pointed to these two issues as the immediate pressing issues for a working class party to espouse. They are the only isues upon which the entire working class of the country can be united, the only questions concerning which there is absolutely no difference of opinion whatsoever. The conditions themselves fairly cry out to the American proletariat to unite upon these two great issues for immediate relief from the most oppressive burdens of American capitalism. We have heard on all sides a demand for "constructive Socialism," for a practical program. Here, we pointed out, was indeed a practical program, a program from which even the most conservative labor leaders would not dare to withhold their assent.

And this practical program, we reiterated again and again, was revolutionary in the truest and highest sense. It would unite the working class into a mighty political force. It would attract to the working class movement all the truly democratic and humanitarian elements of the population. It would exert irresistible pressure upon all the parties of capital. It would urge forward all the revolutionary and revolutionizing tendencies of capitalist production. It would compel us to apply our Socialist theory to great and far-reaching practical problems. And the mere fight for this simple, practical, and revolutionary program — not to speak of its successful outcome, which is inevitable—would raise the working class to a higher plane of existence, intellectually and physically, politically and industrially.

For a year past we have been urging the Socialist party to realize the greatness of the opportunity that lay before it. But our words fell upon deaf ears. We were like a voice crying in the wilderness. Neither the rank and file of the party membership, nor the national committee of our party, nor its executive committee has moved one step in the direction indicated. Impossibilist mock-revolutionists continued to repeat the general formulas that are meaningless and senseless unless they are applied to, and tested by, the concrete reality about us. Opportunist tinkers continued to bring forward their petty nostrums and quack remedies that leave things exactly as they have been. And our national party congress sat in Chicago for seven successive days and debated all sorts of propositions that concern us only remotely, if at all—immigration, and a farmers' program, and what not. But the two questions of the most vital interest to the entire working class—the oppression of the judiciary and the improvement of economic conditions through labor legislation—these burning issues of the day were almost entirely ignored.

But now Roosevelt comes back. He studies the national temper and decides upon joining the insurgent or progressive element of his own party. Soon, however, he outdistances them. He goes to lengths which none of them dares to go. We do not know who his political adviser is. But whoever he be, Roosevelt has adopted his advice and given utterance to proposals of the most far-reaching, revolutionary character. In his Denver speech he assailed the judiciary for its reactionary decisions. And in his Osawotomie speech he proclaimed himself an advocate of the "new nationalism" that does not worship the Constitution like a fetich, but boldly applies the inherent sovereign powers of the nation to the newly arisen conditions and problems.

And thus Rooseevlt has made his own the two most immediate and pressing demands of the labor movement of this country. Thus he has put himself in the van of the progressive movement, so that he may utilize it for his own imperialistic and dictatorial purposes.

Our German party organ, the New York Volkszeitung, immediately realized the full import of this new phase of Rooseveltism, the truly revolutionary character of these new proposals. It, therefore, proposes to the national executive of our party to utilize without delay the new situation in the coming campaign upon these two issues: the overthrow of judicial despotism and the creation of a comprehensive, effective system of national labor legislation.

We are glad to see our old and tried German party organ join us in our demand. Surely, this is no time for hesitation, but for action, decisive action, Otherwise we shall surely fall to the rear, and the working masses will turn away from us as from a party that knows not its own mind. Already much time and energy have been frittered away. But it may still be possible, even at this late hour, to impart to our congressional and state campaigns that unity and directness which alone can attract the attention of the working masses. Whatever may yet be done in the short time at our disposal should be done. And whatever cannot be done now will have to wait until after these fall elections are over. For this campaign, if it is at last to be entered upon, will not be decided in one election. Old and established habits of political thought and action will have to be revolutionized and this can not be achieved without arduous labor and patient toil.

Will our national organization prove itself equal to this emergency? Will it act with the promptness and the decision called for by the extraordinary occasion? Or will it continue to confine itself to the consideration of mere routine questions, such as may safely be left to the judgment of an experienced and faithful secretary?

Truly, for a Socialist party our present situation is most extraordinary! That a Roosevelt should have to be pointed to as a teacher and guide by a Socialist paper like the Volkszeitung! Such is the bitter irony of history, and thus does it revenge itself upon those who fail to divine its true significance!

MARX ON PALLIATIVES

"At the time and quite apart from the general servitude involved in the wages system, the working class ought not to exaggerate to themselves the ultimate working of these every day struggles. They ought not to forget that they are fighting with effects, but not with the causes of these effects; that they are retarding the downward movement, but not changing its direction; that they are applying palliatives, not curing the malady. They ought, therefore, not to be exclusively absorbed in these unavoidable guerilla fights incessantly springing up from the ever increasing encroachments of capital or changes of the market. They ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes on them the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and social forms necessary for an economic reconstruction of society. Instead of the conservative motto: 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wage,' they ought to inscribe on their banners the revolutionary watchword: 'Abolish the wages system.'"—Karl Marx in 1865.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
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There is no playing fast and loose with the truth, in any game, without growing the worse for it.

—DICKENS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GOFF DECISION.

Labor papers, and sympathizers with workingmen, are uttering themselves on the "outrageous" decision by Judge Goff restraining the striking cloakmakers from exercising rights heretofore sustained by the courts,—the right to "picket," and the right to peaceably approach workmen who have taken their places, in the endeavor to persuade them to join the strike.

Those writing against the Goff decision fall back upon English law and court decisions, but, unfortunately for them, judge-made law is supplanting the statutes in England as rapidly as here, until it is an open question which country will have the "honor" of first forbidding workmen the right to strike at all.

The Goff decision serves, however, one useful purpose. It brings out the real issue in the conflicts between the capitalist and the working class: the issue of whether we shall have absolute Freedom or absolute Slavery. The conflict makes the issue so clear that it should serve to open the eyes of the entire working class.

The working class give assent to the social system which vests ownership of the shop in the employer. Hand in hand with that investiture goes the right of the boss to work the shop when it suits him, or shut down when it pleases him. His power of ownership determines his "right to run his business as he pleases."

The very men who gave assent to the "right" of the boss next demand, for themselves, the right to determine the shop legislation, and the state also steps in and takes a hand in it. But the only effect of it all is that the ownership of the shop by the boss defeats "humanity," unionism, and legislation. "We pay your wages—take our conditions or get out," is the only result.

On the other hand the workers, who are slaves in the shop, have the ballot, and so overwhelming are they in numbers that they could elect practically every public official, but due to their economic dependence, and due to their ignorance of social science, they vote for the "full dinner pail," which, translated into plain English, means that the bosses say to them, "We pay your wages—vote as we want."

In order to make their position good the workers must join together for the overthrow of the economic basis of modern production. They must join together, in the shop to oust the boss, and on the political field to break his power there. They must proceed along the line of adapting the industrial institutions of economic slavery to the political institutions of freedom by placing the machinery of production in the hands of the workers.

That is just what the capitalists are doing in the opposite direction: striving to adapt the political institutions of freedom to the economic ones of wage slavery. They are now the champions of judge-made law, their next step will be to abolish the suffrage and hold the workers in political slavery to match the industrial servitude.

There is no use in the workers whining over Goff decisions. The thing for them to do is organize class consciously along the lines of industrial unionism on the economic field, and with the Socialist Labor Party on the political field, and thus bring into harmony the nation's industrial and political institutions.

Unless they do this, they will go on sinking lower and lower, until their condition will be that of such mental and physical incompetence that absolute slavery will result.

There is but one issue before the working class: It is none other than absolute Freedom or absolute Slavery.

It is for the workers to say which shall be.

GETTING SOMETHING NOW.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung," an organ of the Socialist party, in its issue of September 3 editorially ventures "to propose" to its "party's executive committee to utilize Roosevelt's thunder—which anyhow is stolen from us—for the Socialist (Socialist party) fall campaign." The same editorial says of the electors, "they are also little benefited, at present, by the Socialist goal."

Roosevelt may or may not have stolen Socialist party "thunder," he, however, stole nothing from Socialism. That he stole or cared to steal Socialist party "thunder" is pretty good evidence of the fate that is in store for the Socialist party. And that the hand of fate is upon the S. P. is confirmed by the "Volkszeitung's" own declaration as to the "little benefit" that can be secured at present from the Socialist goal.

The theory that the success of Socialism is predicated upon the Movement gaining something for the workers Now, right away, is a theory that has no place in the program of revolutionary Socialism, especially so in America.

The fundamental principle of Socialism is that freedom for the workers is not possible while the system of wage slavery lasts. Hence Socialism has for its mission the overthrow of the capitalist system of private ownership of the machinery of production, and the establishment of collective ownership in place thereof.

The theory that Socialism can with safety depart from the hard and fast line of its ultimate and follow the lure of something Now batters itself against the hard fact that something Now is not obtainable to it, and the logical consequence would be the degeneration of the Movement into a something Now, a reform movement.

That something Now is not obtainable now, American history bears eloquent testimony. The fate of the movements that followed that lure into the desert of opportunism is to be read upon their gravestones as a warning to others.

If the aim of Socialism were to be made the getting of something Now, and Socialism later, Socialism would have to be sacrificed to the immediate progress. Hence for a Socialist to preach something Now, means that he discredits Socialism, and only helps to prepare the workers as voting cattle for capitalism, when capitalist parties, by "stealing," by taking up the Something Now demands, give promise of their Immediate realization.

The Socialist party that in America follows the lure of getting Something Now will wind up by getting Nothing now. Nor will it later, because it will have lost the golden opportunity of preparing the workers and the way for the benefits of the Socialist goal.

The only Something worth striving for Now by Socialists, because it is the only one obtainable Now, is the laying of as solid a foundation as possible on which to move forward to the conquest of capitalism. Then, too, the more attention that Socialists pay to the ultimate, the more will the capitalist class endeavor to stem the tide, and check its progress, by offering "something Now" schemes galore; so that granting that "Something Now" is desirable, the way to get it is by not bothering about it but by keeping steadily for the goal.

The "Volkszeitung" and other S. P. papers have thrown Socialism to the winds and become a rainbow chasing institution. If such doctrine is accepted and practiced by the Socialist party, it will ere long be interred with the other rainbow chasers, upon whose headstones is to be read the inscription, "I tried to Get Something Now and got Here."

ACTIONS AND WORDS.

The Thompson Towle & Co. "News Letter" is one of those sheets that circulates in Wall street, and which of course seldom if ever gets into the hands of workingmen. In the August 31st issue of the "News Letter" is an item that is intended to reassure those in the Wall street game that all the talk in public about the drastic legislation against vested interests is for public buncombe only. The item reads:

"A VALUED OPINION OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

"One of the leading U. S. Senators, who has made millions in his business and whose opinions are eagerly sought after, tells us:

"'Wall street and the country at large does not seem to appreciate how greatly the railroads will benefit through the passage of the new railroad bill. I am a large stockholder in railways and I believe the passage of the bill will add immeasurably to the intrinsic value of railroad securities, and that President Taft, in bringing about this situation, has made his administration successful if he does nothing else.'"

The "people" wanted relief from railroad exactions, and lo, there appeared the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose creation the roads pretended to abhor, but which body they really hugged to their bosoms. The railroad bill is another of these schemes. The vested interests get what they want by making it appear as though the "public" was getting what it wanted.

Here is another item in illustration of this fact: on Tuesday, September 6th, Theodore Roosevelt addressed an immense throng at St. Paul, Minn. Conspicuous on the same platform with him was James J. Hill, the railroad magnate. When the wielder of the Bib Stick, in his speech, got after after the railroads, he had no more enthusiastic applauder than the same railroad king, James J. Hill, who evidently poses as a "good" railroad king. The capitalist press again reassures the knowing by saying that Teddy delivered a "well balanced speech," that is, a speech with threats of "cinching" the bad trusts, balanced with threats against bad unionism. One threat of course was given with a wink of the eye.

These facts lead us to observe that all the capitalist politician and capitalist press talk against "monopolies," "land grabbers," "bad combinations of capital," "unjust trusts," etc., is nothing more than talk by which to fool the people.

The duty of the Socialist is to clear up the workers and not let them be fooled by such utterances. In so far as the workers are concerned there are neither "good" trusts nor "bad" trusts. The thing for the workers to realize is that there are two classes, the capitalist class and the working class.

The capitalist class embraces the "monopolists," "good" and "bad," the "land grabbers," the "bad combinations of capital," the "unjust trusts," etc. The capitalist class as a whole owns the earth and everything on it. The working class as a whole owns nothing but its labor power, its ability to work. The capitalist class as a whole appropriates everything that the working class produces over and above the ever lowering wages which the workers get.

The capitalists who are manufacturers are at odds with the capitalists who are transportationists, the traders have it in for the bankers, and so on, but these conflicts between capitalists are of no concern to the workers. The fights between capitalists are like the fights among a pack of wolves over the prey. The worker is robbed wherever he works, in the shop, on the railroad, in the mine, etc. The wealth of which each gang of capitalists robs its workers is what they all fight about afterward. Once the wealth is gone from the worker it is of no practical concern to him how the robber gang divide it up.

Not by what they say, but by what they do, are these "friends of the people" to be judged.

WHAT "CONSERVATION" REALLY MEANS.

The Republican platform of 1908 announced that the Nation's "great natural wealth has scarcely been touched"; and it proceeded to emphasize the point saying: "We have a vast domain of three million square miles literally bursting with latent treasure," yet unscratched. That declaration, was unquestionably correct. Two short years have passed and we hear the howl that the exploitation of natural resources is rapidly exhausting them, and the demand now is to have this national wealth conserved, developed and administered for the good of the people, instead of permitting a few men to amass colossal fortunes by wasting the wealth of the nation. What is the meaning of this contradiction between the facts given in the Republican platform and the conservation cry to-day?

The meaning is two-fold: It signifies that the top capitalists are moving to eliminate even the possibility of competition. Take the coal industry as an illustration. The coal barons now hold coal areas that they figure will give them a supply for certain definite periods, but there are other vast areas of supposed coal lands that stand as a menace to them. It is these other coal lands, not yet pre-empted by the mine lords that are to be conserved, that is, withdrawn, by Federal action.

Of course the scheme must be made "popular," and, in order to popularize it, there is talk of afterward leasing such withdrawn coal lands in small quantities to "prevent monopoly." Such anti-monopoly theory is, of course, knocked in the head by the fact that mining today must be carried on upon a gigantic scale.

Thus the scheme runs all along the line of conservation, or, as it really should be called, reservation. "Reserve for us, the oil lands, the coal lands, the mineral lands, the forests, the waterways," in a word, the Nation's resources, is what the capitalists mean when they talk conservation.

The anxiety of the conservationists to care for the Nation's resources, and the hue and cry they are raising about it, serves also to help fool the workers with the idea that their misery is due to the fact that the country is about worked out.

It remains for the Socialist to point out to the workers that the resources of the country and the capability of the machinery of production are both so great that abundance for all, beyond the dreams of the dreamers of the past, is a possibility to-day.

That which stands in the way is capitalism; whether it calls itself insurgent, standpatter, conservationist or what not, does not matter. Capitalism exploits the Nation's resources and the people of the Nation, the workers, for its own private ends. Tear it out, workers, root and branch, and conserve both the country and yourselves by inaugurating the Socialist Republic.

THE DAY WE DO NOT CELEBRATE

Through the streets of most of the industrial centers of the land thousands of workingmen will parade today under penalty of a heavy fine should they not obey the orders of the "unions'" leaders to turn out. This fact alone is eloquent of the esteem in which the day is held by the rank and file of the "union" members.

Nor is it to be wondered at that the workers do not enthuse over "their holiday." Holidays are observed because they have some deep significance to the celebrators, be it of victory, or even defeat. Labor Day, so called, has no such significance; it means nothing to labor. The celebration of it was not won by the workers, it was conferred by the grace of the fleecing class as a day for labor to celebrate.

What has A. F. of L. unionism to celebrate anyway? Where are the victories it has won? The best that its own leaders can say for it is, "we have renewed our agreements." Agreements that are a bond guaranteeing the exploiter immunity against rebellion by the wage slaves supplied by the labor brokers running the so-called unions.

Under the A. F. of L. regime labor has absolutely nothing to celebrate, lest it be that it celebrates the slaughter of the workers in industry; the shootings and the clubbings of strikers; the outrages perpetrated upon labor by the judges, and its betrayal by legislatures. For all of these iniquities A. F. of L. unionism is in a large measure responsible. It places the workers in the posture of the sheep that licks the hands of the butcher.

The "union" leaders are the ones who really celebrate Labor Day, and they have a deep purpose in doing it. In parading their cohorts before the politicians they exhibit them as "votes we can deliver you on election day." And verily they get their rewards, in jobs for themselves, their sons, or their cronies.

To-morrow the capitalist press will ring with plaudits intended to tickle the ears of the "hardy sons of toil"; pictures will embellish the stories, and labor's "victories" will be pronounced complete. Then back to the shambles for exploitation and for slaughter will go the erstwhile "victors."

So long as this farce of a Labor Day is kept up, just so long will it be a day that is a sign and symbol of working class slavery; a day that will serve to emphasize the fact that the lives of little children are blasted in the mills; that women must sell their bodies for bread; that strong men must submit to the task master, getting little in return. So long as a single workman observes the day it will be testimony that the system and the spirit of slavery endures.

Let the march-or-be-fired victims of the A. F. of L. wend their weary way through the streets; sad though the spectacle be there is still something left to cheer. Only the blind, and those who are forced by Gompersism, are marching there. There are other thousands who are not there. Other thousands who gather on May 1, the day the proletariat makes its own. They, and their Day, persisted in despite the frowns of the usurping class, are the harbingers that Capitalism's "Labor Day" shall not endure.—Daily People, September 5.

SOCIALISM AND CONFISCATION.

"The Parish Monthly," official organ of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Spirit, Atlantic City, N. J., objects to Socialism "because it is a thief. It would confiscate all capital and seize possession of all land, without compensation to the owners."

This talk of "compensation to owners" ignores several fundamental principles:

First—The principle that labor, manual and intellectual, is the sole power of all wealth, and that the idler class of capitalists, the "owners," do no manner of work; consequently produce nothing; consequently are the "owners" of stolen goods.

Second—The principle under which this country became free without any "compensation" to the Crown of England, which had been the "owner" of this country; and the principle under which the Negro was set free without any "compensation" to his master or "owner."

Third—The principle, clearly stated by Benjamin Franklin, to wit: that "property" is the creature of Society, and that Society is Entitled to the Whole of It, down to the Last farthing, whenever Society should Need it.

The same paper further objects to Socialism, "Because Socialism is revolutionary. It would overthrow by force of arms, if necessary, every government now lawfully in existence. It is a traitor to this republic. It is an enemy of American institutions."

The editor evidently does not think it necessary to back up his assertions with citations in proof thereof. He perhaps thinks that his readers will accept his utterances as of one inspired. However that may be, it would perhaps be useless to prove to the gentleman that Socialism is essentially a movement of peace, anxiously seeking to have the methods of peace and civilization prevail. Nevertheless it may not be amiss to point out to him that the history of all great movements shows that the "how" of their changes was not determined by them but by the forces in opposition. The Fathers of the Republic decided that they wanted Freedom; the "how" of it was determined by the British Crown. The Abolitionists settled the question that chattel slavery had to go. The "how" of it was determined by the copperheads.

When Socialism serves upon capitalism notice, the fiat of the people, ordering that it must go the rest will depend upon "how" capitalism takes it.

And now it is a religious goods importer of Boston who is charged with defrauding the Government of customs duties.

There is some hope at last for English labor. Many of the locked out boiler makers are voting against giving the employers guarantees against strikes. This stand is being taken against the union officers who favor the employers' demands.

SOCIALISM UP AT CHURCH CONGRESS.

Confused Notions Vented at Anglican Assembly in Canada.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 8.—At the sessions of the Anglican Bicentenary Church Congress, which began its labors here Monday, the question of the relation of the church toward Socialism came up for discussion. That the question should at all have come up is significant; it reflects the great growth all over of Socialist sentiment among the working people. The discussions, however, of the clergy who spoke on the matter reveal a very much at sea knowledge on the principles of Socialism.

Professor Adam Shortt, who sympathized with the church in endeavoring to deal with Socialism, thought it should ignore names and labels and deal only with the "real things in Socialism." He believed that many things were common to both the church and Socialism. Both were "struggling with great common problems." He might as well have remarked that other movements claim the same virtue. Radical Socialism undertakes to solve these common problems. "Man demands far more than he can get," and his range in this life so so limited that he is doomed to disappointment. The Radical Socialist regarded the church and all other institutions of civilization as in league against him, but the most radical were often the most sincere: Economic Socialists maintain that all wealth should belong to those who do the work, and Professor Shortt had known clergy of the church in British Columbia to adopt the principle of this radical type of Socialism. "Don't attempt," he said in conclusion, "to discuss questions with Socialists unless you know something about their principles, as the last state may be worse than the first."

Silas McBee, editor of the Churchman, New York, said the church's attitude towards Socialism should be the same as towards any other ism. She is not here to destroy men's opportunity in any direction, but to help them to a victory. The church should make the Socialists know that she is in the world to give them a home. No consideration of class or occupation debars men from full freedom in the church, but many men do not believe this. They have not found out what the church stands for. They regard it as an institution for the few. But the tendency of the day is democratic, toward the enjoyment of principles by the many. If the world could but see clearly the social aspects of incarnation in the life of the organized church there would be great hope for the solution of this problem.

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION SPURNS ALL LURES.

The capitalist class, entrenched behind the public powers: legislative, executive, and judicial, cunningly plays them in turn against the workers and sets these to "redressing" the "evils" of the one, while it falls back upon the others.

A few years ago the militia was the chief instrument upon which the capitalists depended to break large strikes. Eventually, however, they overdid the thing to such an extent that it called forth a popular outcry against the hurling of troops upon peaceable strikers. This outcry caused the capitalists to keep the militia somewhat in the background, and the Courts were brought into stronger play as engines of strike repression.

For a time the decrees of the Courts were received with "proper respect for the majesty of the law," but the Courts in turn have been overdoing the thing with their "gatling guns on paper," and rulings against Labor, until now popular clamor has arisen against them.

While there is no evidence that the capitalists are going to even temporarily withdraw either the militia or judiciary as means whereby to commit their acts of brigandage with impunity, still evidence is not wanting to show that they would be pleased to see the Courts made an issue with which to fool the working class voters. "Capture the judiciary," will be to them a welcome cry.

In the matter of the Supreme Court, which Roosevelt took occasion to criticize, it will be recollected that he did not criticize the Court per se but the "fossilized" minds upon its bench. The interests behind Roosevelt want men appointed to that bench who are acceptable to themselves. In "going for" the Supreme Court Judges who are appointed by the President, Roosevelt touches a Labor spot that aches, and they apply his harangues to the "injunction judges" and whoop it up with Teddy.

However powerful the judges, however hard and unconscientiously they use their powers against the workers, their power is not inherent in themselves. The power of the judiciary is a reflex of the power legislative. To capture the judiciary would profit the workers little unless they capture the legislature also, for the legislature could enact laws that such judges would be compelled to enforce or go down before the legislative constitutional power of impeachment.

To declare in the face of this fact that the Courts are the mightiest bulwork of capitalism, is to rivet superstitious awe on the minds of the workers for a power which is really but one of a series of capitalist bulwarks, and which, if captured alone, would not bring them any nearer to the heart of things.

The capitalists would delight in seeing the program of the revolution switched aside by the lure of following any one detail to "success." There is, however, no success possible to the revolution save that of the unconditional surrender of the capitalist system. They who counsel otherwise are not Socialists but aiders of the foe in raising dust to obscure the issue. Following the lure of Something Now, either advantages capitalism directly, or indirectly by radiating into vacancy the heat of revolutionary aspirations.

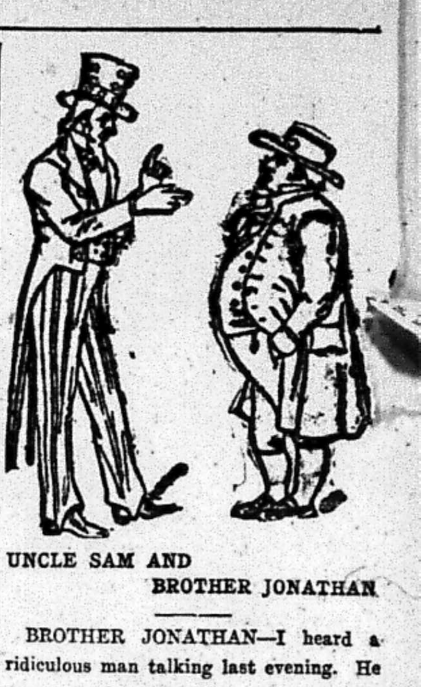
At this season it is the duty of the revolutionists to more forcefully than ever press forward the demand—which is the essence of the revolution—the demand for the abolition of Wage Slavery.

The Pope has announced stringent measures to be used against modernism. The young clergy are to be carefully watched. Bishops and rectors of colleges must forbid students to read newspapers and periodicals so that they shall not be distracted from their studies. Every ecclesiastical officer is to take an oath of loyalty to the Church, etc. If these restrictions don't suffice to kill ideas a close fitting lead cap might be tried.

The wealthy New Yorkers who reside **at Rye, N. Y.,** must all be philanthropists. **We say** this advisedly, for they are busy just now swearing off their taxes. As some people hold that "the taxes are paid by the workers," is it not philanthropy upon the part of the rich to swear off on their assessments and thus reduce the burdens of the poor taxpayers?

Socialism demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist system and its system of wage slavery; the total extinction of class rule is its object. Nothing short of that—whether as a first, a temporary, or any other sort of step can at this late date receive recognition in the camp of the modern revolution.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. He was espousing the rights of the working class.

UNCLE SAM—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why certainly. In view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery——

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the rights of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you to first agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you carry a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pigtail; and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are off your base.

U. S.—But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a Heathen Chinee would be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "[illegible] hard work and economy" [illegible] place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; well—hem——

U. S.—Stuck? Well, proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Hem; hem—well——

U. S.—Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem; hem. Well——

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now see here, even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over $1 a day the year around. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have capital enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist Books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SPANKING "RASTUS" S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Once upon a time an old Southern darkey had a very bad son named Rastus. The fact is, Rastus would steal. He had an abnormal appetite for stealing chickens. At last he got caught with the goods on him.

He was brought into court, tried, convicted and sentenced to receive thirty licks on his naked back. The judge decided that the father of Rastus, who was present in the court when the son was sentenced, might administer the flogging himself, hoping the flogging thus administered might have the most wholesome effect.

The father and the son were escorted to an adjoining room, where the court's sentence was to be carried out. Father and son entered the room. The door was closed behind them. Then the old darkey said to his son Rastus as the latter reluctantly took off his coat, "My son, I hates to lay this here cow-hide across your back; but I'se doing it, not 'cause you stole dem chickens, but 'cause you's done been caught at it."

For identically the same reason the Socialist party of Missouri lays the whip of expulsion across the back of Local St. Louis, not for selling out to the Republicans, but for doing it in such clumsy fashion that the S. L. P. caught them in possession of the goods and exposed them. Had the Socialist party of Missouri been a clean, a true revolutionary party of labor, it would not have taken them sixteen long months to punish their sell-out brethren.

J. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., September 2.

CARICATURE OF THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Those who think that the bogus I.W.W. well-known as I'm-a-Bummery, is working for the industrial organization of the world's workers,—the promotion of universal brotherhood—have another think coming. I am enclosing a label which I cut from the pocket of a shirt which I bought here to-day. The label bears a likeness of the familiar I. W. W. cut, underneath is printed "Industrial Workers of the World"; on one side are the letters "Union Made," and on the other, "Clothing Good." It is patterned after the pure and simple products of like purpose.

In the same pocket of the garment was a yellow slip advertising the "Big Horn" brand of dry goods, and bearing this statement: "Chinese-made Shirts and Overalls Must Go!" I also enclose this slip.

These are union made goods in an "I. W. W." shop of Victoria, B. C.

Again, those who doubt not that the I'm-a-Bummery is a muddled affair have another think. In the highways and byways one meets here and there an adherent of this Spokane brand of I. W. W. They tell me that they are going to change the administration of city affairs during the coming winter in Spokane. They declare as to who will not be elected to certain city offices, etc. These lost and strayed sheep far from Spokane and in the woods look staggers at you when you tell them their I. W. W. is not a Socialist union, but on the other hand, is an Anarchist organization, with "To Hell with the Ballot Box" as their motto. It is quite an anomaly, in the face of the propaganda of the "I'm-a-Bum" coterie and their official paper, to find the common worker everywhere imbued with the idea that the bogus I. W. W. is an organization based on Socialist principles.

Thus the world goes around and we are getting unified backward very rapidly.

Wade R. Parks.

Fernie, B. C., September 3.

FORGING ON IN YOUNGSTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We held another week of agitation for the Socialist Labor Party, and our results were gratifying. We had a "run in" with the Salvation Army, an "adjutant" of theirs having taken exception to our remarks. We then exposed this element for what it is, and bystanders supported us in our statements. At the first meeting that we held we had to "break the ice," and meet a bit of prejudice, and we sold only 29 cents' worth of literature. At this second meeting we were cheered and sold $1.42 worth of agitational matter. Besides, we got three applications for membership. Two of the applicants were S. P., and one an Irishman; but they saw the light.

There was a saloonkeeper at the corner where we held our meeting, and he showed his crass ignorance in an objection he made. Said he: "You fellows want me, if I have two dollars and a half, to give you a dollar and a quarter. I will like ——" and he therewith fired out a volley of oaths and abuse. We will attend to his case next meeting.

We have had requests for Lithuanian and for Hungarian literature. We shall do our best to supply the same.

We call upon all readers of The People in Youngstown to attend regularly our meetings at the Square on Tuesday and Friday evenings and help us carry on S. L. P. work.

E. R. Markley.

Youngstown, O., September 4.

PASSONNO UP STATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On September 5th we held a meeting in Schenectady. The weather was bad; it rained on and off all afternoon and up to about 7 o'clock in the evening. We managed to hold forth about 1 hour in between showers. We had a fair attendance, about 50 stood in the rain to listen to us.

On Monday evening, in Albany, we had a very good meeting. The weather was threatening but rain held off. When we got to the corner of South Pearl and Hudson streets, where we were to hold the meeting, we found the S. P. there with their speaker's stand up. On asking us what we were doing there, we told them we were going to hold a meeting on the other side of the street. "Well," said one of the S. P.'ers "you can hold your meeting here, and we will go a couple of blocks away." This they did and we put it down to common courtesy. So they moved, and we held our meeting, with a couple of S. P. men in the audience. These started to ask questions as the end of our meeting, questions on the difference and the attitude towards trade unions.

One of the S. P.'ers apologized to the working class for the attitude of his party on the question of trades unions. He gave us his name and address so we could tell him more about his party. Many things were told him about his party that he had never heard. Many other questions were asked and answered.

We think, from the interest shown and murmurs at the old parties, that the working class is in a receptive frame of mind, and that the times are very favorable for the propaganda of the S. L. P.

The comrades should do all possible to get literature into the hands of the working class so that these may be enabled to think straight.

F. E. P.

Albany, N. Y., September 7.

REIMER AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The national office of the S. L. P. can be congratulated by the militant members of the S. L. P. here in New Hampshire in sending Comrade A. E. Reimer among us for a short tour. From a viewpoint of agitation, it was a grand success, particularly so in Manchester, the largest city in New Hampshire. This city, owing to its highly developed industries, particularly the cotton industry, shoe manufacturing, etc., and the consequent enforced slavery which these concentrated industries imply, is fitly termed the queen city of New Hampshire. It is here that the capitalist political agitation is centred in pulling off any and many of the gigantic economic steals which may be made by the Amoskeag Corporation, or the Boston and Maine Railroad. The cringing, grasping, tricky bourgeois is much in evidence. The howls and grunts that emanate from that portion of boodlers when the corporation interests decide to give their slaves an enforced vacation, is a sight to behold.

That the Amoskeag Corporation is one of, and daresay peer of, others, in brutalizing, degrading and demoralizing its wage slaves, no sane person would deny. The heartless labor-crushing, union-smashing officials and their political cohorts in further degrading its slaves is entirely overlooked by our gentlemen of the cloth, who in other respects, are wont to proclaim their concern for the good moral conditions of the city, they themselves having actually passed resolutions condemning the use of City Hall to help advertise fight pictures. They "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

It was here that Reimer flaunted the colors of the fighting S. L. P. His clear and able exposition of the class struggle, the proper political party to bring about Socialism, and the economic-industrial organization to enforce the fiat of a Socialist victory necessary for the overthrow of capitalism, was attentively listened to for two hours by a crowd that numbered 400 at times. A lively discussion was indulged in after the meeting closed.

Twenty pamphlets were sold.

F. J. Wolfe,
Geo. Howie.

Manchester, N. H., September 7.

GOOD RECEPTION FOR CANTON S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As already reported in the columns of The People, Section Canton held a very successful meeting on Saturday, August 27. Since then the Section decided to use its local forces to the best advantage without asking help from outside speakers. A meeting was held on Wednesday, August 31 on Allen street, in the south end of the city, with Conover and Juergens as the speakers. The crowd, while not large, was very attentive. Conover dwelt upon the necessity of political as well as economic organization of the wage workers on class lines. Juergens showed up the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party, and answered various questions emanating from S. P. sympathizers. One of the questions asked was: "Why do you sell 'Industrial Unionism,' by Debs, if you are not in accord with the S. P.?"

The answer was that Debs was not the S. P., and the questioner would have to ask Mr. Debs why he went back on the truth as expounded by him in that speech. Four pamphlets were sold.

On Saturday evening, September 3, several of the comrades went to the square with a bundle of literature to see whether there was "anything doing." The Salvation Army was holding forth at the usual place, but, contrary to expectations, held out longer than ever before. Somehow or other, the spouter, one Mr. Dimberline, reported to be the owner of six houses and a farm, according to his own statements, but also said to be an ex-hobo, wandered into politics and made the statement that there was no political party in existence which did not buy votes for a drink of beer or whiskey. An S. P. man, McCluskey, resented this statement, but Dimberline said he knew what he was talking about as he had been a Socialist himself. This brought forth the ire of an S.L.P. man, who called him a liar. Dimberline then offered the box to McCluskey, who accepted it, and he soon put the ex-hobo to rout.

McCluskey spoke about twenty minutes along Biblical lines, then becoming hoarse, he quit the box.

Immediately Conover jumped up and sailed into the Salvation Army, showing that it was nothing but a buffer for capitalism. He called upon the workers to read the literature of the S. L. P., and demand their rights as the sole producers of all wealth. Juergens then took the stand, and in a twenty-five minute talk showed the necessity of political and industrial unity of the workers. He also, to some extent, showed the difference between the S. L. P. and S. P. Then Conover mounted the box the second time in answer to a standpatter, who had said that the workers could never emancipate themselves. This fellow was soon put to rout, but a two-by-four manufacturer took up the cudgels for him, and the comrades concluded to leave him for the crowd to handle.

The large crowd, which was present almost from start to finish, did not break up till 11:30. The sale of twenty pamphlets and seven Peoples was the result of this meeting.

The two comrades mentioned will do some more missionary work next Saturday evening, and it behooves all readers of The People and sympathizers of the S. L. P. to be on deck, and give them a helping hand.

The Section will hold an agitation meeting Sunday, September 11, 2:30 p. m., at Foresters' Hall, 423 E. Tusc street, and will meet hereafter every second and fourth Sunday of the month.

The Labor Day parade to-day was more of a fizzle than ever. The parade was headed by a squad of police, and wound up with the exhibits of cockroach storekeepers and manufacturers. It took about ten minutes to pass a given point. The workers of Canton seem to be getting "next to the game."

Watcher.

Canton, O., September 5.

"DIE ALTE TANTE'S" STAGGERING STUPIDITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is exceedingly amusing and gratifying these days to see the old peevish and impotent dame, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," spout colossal volumes of, presumptively, international wisdom. It dispels the dull, sterile monotony so prominent in her columns.

Since the constituting of the International Socialist Congress the old gossip is competing with "Puck." Her humor is most appreciative and it proves, conclusively, that this paper has been strongly misjudged; it should have been considered the sole American Dispensing Agency for "Fliegende Blaetter," a publication in German similar to "Puck." The old damsel is boisterous and highly logical. In her old age and decadence she has at last hit upon the right path, namely, to consider herself,—mind you herself,—as one gigantic joke!

The readers, or, allow me to use the epithet applied to us by the esteemed old lady, "the fanatical readers," of "this Tammany Hall supported sheetlet" will certainly remember, that funeral services of the S. L. P. were announced, most profusely, at the last unity pow-wow by our most propitious contemporary. Now this logical exponent of "How to emulate Milwaukee" is actually reincarnating the corpse of the gehaessige, dreckshleudernde S. L. P. (hateful mudslinging S. L. P.) Consistency thou are a jewel.

News item of August 31, 1910—"Victory." "S. L. P. brought to light." More editorial comment with attempt at humor about the "professor." This time they have it that the professor is not particular about votes at home, but strained every nerve to get them at Copenhagen, and with childish enjoyment, the proficient editorial humorist added: "After the votes which they did not get." The "not" is especially spaced. Good old linotype, submissive paper, what crimes are perpetrated upon thee! A corpse, a dead one, a "goner" is again made alive by the funeral director, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." Is it not a joke? The old lady is certainly an eminent rival of "Puck."

News item September 2, 1910—This time we are criticized in a headliner captioned,—this is not verbatim, the sense is only conveyed—"Peace Confabs"; further, "De Leon is anxious for Unity," further, "But it remains by one Vote." Then in the article there appears a sentence which I will translate without further comment: "Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger gave the spokesman of the S. L. P. the necessary answer. They showed the real significance of the De Leonites which represent no party but are only a remnant of persecuting fanatics and whose whole activity has been exhausted in attacks and casting suspicion upon the S. P. The S. P., declared both speakers, was ready for honest unity immediately, but under one condition, that the S. L. P. change their position towards trades unionism. The S. P. would never unite with people who, in the cardinal-principle, the position of political parties towards trade unions, took a so anti-Socialistic posture."

There you have the logic of the S. P. delegates and judgment of the fossilized old gossip, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." in a nutshell.

Contradictions:

"There is no S. L. P.; still, the waste of a headliner and the anxious report of victory.

The "real significance of the De Leonites was shown"; "they represent no party," was the stentorian slogan, and, in the same breath the logical, intellectual giants exclaim, that they are ready for unity if the S. L. P. change its position towards unionism. Hillquit and Berger must have received delirium tremens from the Milwaukee victory, and the feeble old woman follows. No S. L. P., in one sentence, then readiness for unity in the other, and then final and the most important acknowledgement, that the S. L. P., "which does not exist," change its principle.

There is the nigger in the wood-pile. Change your principle, prostitute yourself, receive the favors of the A. F. of L., and you will have unity. The quintessence!—compromise with ignorance and corruption, get your handout, and we are with you!

No, old lady, there is little left to unite within the S. P. You are certainly getting weak and feeble, and your editor must have been resting in Morpheous' arms when he let that document pass. Sancta-Simplicitas.

Karl Dannenberg.

New York, September 2.

TEDDY AN S. P. CAMPAIGNER!

"New Yorker Volkszeitung" Acclaims Him One of Its Own!

The below article was published as the leading editorial in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" on September 3. The underscoring at the end of the article is the "Volkszeitung's" own:

ROOSEVELT AS TEACHER.

Only a few days ago we laid stress, in these columns, on how little value the radical speeches and phrases of Roosevelt are. The man is, we all know, a politician, and as such he will employ every artifice that seems to him serviceable to accomplish personal purposes.

This recognition, however, must not induce us to disregard or underestimate the great importance which his speeches and utterances possess for the political development of the United States. The great mass which sees behind Roosevelt's sounding words and sagaciously calculated phrases more than the catering of the demagogue for public favor, are unintentionally, it is true, yet unquestionably—being educated to think by him.

When an ex-President of the United States says that the United States Supreme Court, hitherto regarded with holy horror, is composed of dried out old mummies who have lost every internal relation with warmly pulsating life, then a good part of the nigh religious respect for the judiciary will be done away with, which for a full century has blocked nearly all progress in this country.

And when, further, a man in the social and political position of Theodore Roosevelt condemns the injustice of existing accident-liability laws, and at the same tme sets up fundamentals for the indemnification of injured which are so radical and far-reaching as to be identical with the demands of the Socialist party, many thousands will learn to shudder at the horrible conditions everywhere prevailing.

That Taft's predecessor is at present not agitating for the bourgeois parties, one understands at once when he scans closer the comments of the capitalist papers. And besides the ultra capitalist "Sun" (Republican), and "Times" (Democratic), it is especially those "friends of the people," masters of demagoguery, which otherwise are nearly identified with radicalism—"World" and "American"—which strongly censure Roosevelt for his attack upon the Supreme Court. They all warn against the tearing down of those barriers, which, as the "Sun" says, "protect the United States from becoming the exercising and experimental ground for revolutionary ideas."

But if friend Theodore is worth nothing to the bourgeoisie, he may perhaps be useable for the Socialist campaign. Especially when, as at present with us, the money means are not especially plentiful, and when also the agitatorial forces seem to be slim. We venture, therefore, to propose to the party's executive committee to utilize Roosevelt's thunder—which, anyhow, is stolen from us—for the Socialist fall campaign, that the two questions, which he especially underscored in his speeches, be made the issues of our campaign.

The electors are thoroughly tired of listening over and over to dissertations about the corruption of the bourgeoisie and the angel-like purity of the Socialist party. They are also little benefited, at present, by the Socialist goal. Our platform for the coming campaign must consist of two cardinal demands, which must clearly resound in all campaign speeches and pamphlets:

"Down with the despotism of the judiciary! up with a thorough labor-protecting legislation!

UNITY
An Address by DANIEL DE LEON
THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :
PRICE 5 CENTS.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. A., WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—No. But State election laws prescribe certain periods of residence as a qualification for voting. In the case of naturalized citizens there are treaties between this country and several others according to the provisions of which citizens or subjects of either of these, naturalized as citizens or subjects of the other, shall be deemed to have put off their original nationality and put on that of their new residence; and in case of resumption of the old residece shall be allowed to drop the new nationality and resume the old. It is a matter of choice with the person affected.

O. R., FARGO, N. D.—Many men who use "radical" phrases and denounce "predatory wealth," when they get into office faithfully serve the capitalist class. The phrases they uttered before election were only in the nature of bait with which to catch votes.

S. E. D., BUTTE, MONT.—Account for the S. P. position on immigration? Dead easy. The Gompers unions, based on limitation of members to the jobs in sight, are against immigration. The S. P., candle bearer for Gompersism, follows suit. To understand the S. P., examine into Gompers unionism.

C. A., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The address of the Truthseeker is 62 Vesey street, New York City.

T. R., JR., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Socialism is not capable of a laboratory demonstration. The nature of the Socialist Republic will be determined by the economic development, not by preconceived "plans." See article on the subject in this issue.

"UNIONIST," CHICAGO, ILL.—The readiness of the fleecing class to drive their workers into Gompers unions is proof enough that such organizations are not for the benefit of the workers. That they are not labor organizations goes without saying.

"FAIR PLAY," LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—That some capitalists "hate" Teddy is no reason why workingmen should love him. Don't forget that the insurgents, who are capitalists, dearly love Teddy.

"NEW YORKER," N. Y.—Like the capitalists, they take the workers to be brainless birds, easily to be caught with bird lime.

"LEARNER," COLUMBUS, S. C.—Maybe this will help you. Take, for example, coal in the earth, it is not wealth in the economic sense. In the abstract it is a use value. Not until labor has been exerted, the coal mined, does it become actual wealth.

O. L. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That they "change their coats," is nothing. They would jump to peanut selling if there were more money in it.

F. C., NEWARK, N. J.—The way to get at the number of men in a parade is by counting the number of men walking abreast in the ranks and multiplying that number by the number of ranks. The way the pure and simplers do is multiply the total five times. No wonder then that you counted but 3,000 Labor Day paraders where reports had it 16,000.

I. H. N., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.; A. W., DENVER, COL.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; F. A. B., ROOSEVELT, MINN.; L. F. A., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; G. F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.; E. S. HOUSTON, TEX.; H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; H. W., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Matter received.

Two Pages From Roman History
I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II The Warning of the Gracchi.
Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.
If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.
A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

Ancient Society
By Lewis H. Morgan
This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.
While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.
Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.
The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.
The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF $1.50.
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When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN
A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.
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20 *Money.*
20 *Mitchell Exposed.*
15 *Socialism vs. Anarchism.*
12 *Trades Unionism in U. S.*
8 *The Trusts.*
4 *Religion of Capital.*
Total .. 100
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at No. 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on Friday, August 19, 1910, at 8 p. m., with John Donohue in the chair, the others present being Kuhn, Scheuerer, Hiltner, Johnson and Moonelis. Walters absent without excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

The Secretary reported that Wilson had covered all of the Adirondack counties and that he had since made an arrangement with him to cover the counties in the Mohawk Valley, still uncovered; received letters from Reinstein and Hauk, in regard to counties still to be covered by them and gave information requested; received completed lists for Chautauqua County from Beldner at Jamestown; received word from Corregan at Syracuse, that he had made application to become a Notary; received communications from De Lee and Gunn in regard to counties adjacent to Rensselaer and Schenectady; also wrote Viscosi at Gloversville regarding Fulton County.

The Secretary further reported that Frank E. Passanno, candidate for Governor, advised he would be ready to start on the road at any time. Called special meeting of Section Kings County and took up various matters in connection with collections of signatures and campaign, with the result that moneys were collected and pledged and committees elected to perform the various tasks required, made an arrangement with Goeller at Jamaica regarding the covering of Nassau County, and wrote Section Kings County regarding Notaryship and agitation. Received communication from I. G. Withers, Staten Island, to which he replied, had literature sent to certain inquirers at Ithaca.

Section Schenectady ordered $3.00 worth of dues stamps, which were sent. Section Rensselaer County remitted $8.00 for State Agitation Fund coupons.

Bill of E. Moonelis for $6.48 account expenses in covering Putnam County, ordered paid.

The Financial Secretary reported receipts to the New York State Campaign Fund June 1 to August 20, as follows:

E. Moonelis, N. Y.	1.00
Section Erie Co., coupons	4.00
Section Richmond Co., coupons	3.00
Section Westchester Co. coupons	2.00
18th and 20th A. D.'s, N. Y. ..	2.00
Chas. Rohde, Patchogue	2.50
Chas. Rohde, Jr., Pachogue ...	2.50
Section Monroe Co., coupons ..	5.00
Section Rensselaer Co., coupons	2.00
Bal. collection Arlington Hall ..	2.25
E. Moonelis, N. Y.	1.00
N. Y. State Campaign Com.	22.00
Onondaga Co., coupons	.50
N. Y. State Campaign Com.	20.63
" " " "	17.75
" " " "	32.13
" " " "	8.00
Section Onondaga Co., coupons	3.50
N. Y. State Campaign Com. ..	97.00
Total	$228.76

Financial report for July: income general, $65.43; mileage, $5.76; total, $71.49; expenses, $169.90; deficit for July, $96.41.

All reports received and actions of officers endorsed.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet again Friday, September 2, 1910, 7 p. m., at usual time and place.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting held August 16th. G. Larson chairman. All present except Ig. Friedman and Trainor. Trainor excused. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted as read. Correspondence:—From G. Renner finding error in the nomination papers. From W. Hurtmann ordering due stamps and giving general information. From Secretary of State J. A. Rose in regard to nomination papers, all correspondence filed. Secretary read financial statement. Motion to accept report carried. Secretary reports:—Having attended to routine work. Upon receipt of letter from G. Renner finding error in the nomination papers, he wrote to Secretary of State Rose for an opinion as to the legality of same; Secretary of State replied that, in his opinion, the nomination papers do not conform with the law, and he sent copy of proper form of petition. Secretary therefore ordered new petitions printed. Secretary called the attention of the S. E. C. to the situation in Section Cook County, that certain party work has been neglected for some time past, advised that some action be taken. Motion to accept report carried. After some discussion re situation in Section Cook County it was decided to instruct M. Lederman to call a General Party meeting of the Section for August 28th. Motion to employ A. S. Carm to gather signatures was carried. This action was taken in consideration of the short time left to gather signatures before the primary election due to the unforeseen error. Motion to adjourn carried.

J. Bobinsky, Secy.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia met in regular session with Rudolph in the chair. Members present: State Secretary Jerene, Buxton, Rudolph, Bader. Absent and excused, Neff and Schade.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, question of an organizer. From Ford, organizer Section Norfolk County, ordering stamps, sending vote on change of State by-laws. From Mueller, Section Richmond, ordering stamps, reference to election matter, filed. From Schade, Newport News, ordering stamps.

Receipts, $6.84; expenses, 50 cents.

Meeting adjourned.

F. Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

WESTCHESTER SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

Section Westchester County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a grand rally on Getty Square Yonkers, N. Y. SATURDAY, September 17, at 8 P. M., to welcome our condidate for Lieutenant-Governor, James T. Hunter. All Socialists are expected to be present. Come and bring your friends who sympathize with the cause. The time has come when all workingmen should vote for Socialism.

Section Westchester County, S.L.P.

CONNECTICUT COMRADES.

Realizing the importance of placing our Party Press, the Daily and Weekly People, in the home of every workingman, the Connecticut State Committee has arranged a sub-getting contest to stimulate a friendly rivalry among Connecticut readers. The committee has arranged with the New York Labor News Company to present each of the eight contestants, heading the list of sub getters for The People during the period September 12th to November 12th, with a copy of one of the Sue stories.

Let the comrades and readers in our Nutmeg State set the pace for the most effective means of propaganda—getting new readers for our press. Five new subscribers procured by each present reader of The People will place Connecticut in the first rank of the active States. Remember the two months' period—September 12th to November 12th.

Connecticut State Committee.

PITTSBURG BRANCH 26, S. L. P., OUTING.

Branch 26, S. L. P., outing will be held at McRobert's farm, Fair Haven, Pa., on September 25. Wm. Thomas will be the speaker of the day. Take Cannonsburg, Washington, or Charleroi cars and get off at Fair Haven station. Guides will direct visitors to the farm. Admission one dollar. The Singing Society of Branch Braddock will be there, and a good time for all comrades and Weekly People readers will be assured.

The Committee.

SECTION DETROIT'S FESTIVAL.

The annual campaign festival and dance of Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Gitschlag's Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, on SATURDAY evening, October 1. Good music. Come and have a good time.

Admission ticket, ten cents; at the door twenty-five cents.

TO COLLECT FUNDS FOR SPANISH PAPER.

H. Morgan, 1007 W. First street, Los Angeles, Cal., has been elected by Section Los Angeles to collect funds in Los Angeles County for "El Proletaro," the S. L. P. paper in Spanish published at El Paso, Texas.

SECTION MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee will hold an important meeting MONDAY evening, September 19th. All comrades are requested to be present as business concerning every one of them will come up. Sympathizers are also invited to come, as they will be interested also. Everyone having nomination papers should not fail to bring same along.

John Vierthaler.

MONEY COMING IN

Get into action with your contribution, one and all! The N. Y. S. E. C. needs a thousand dollars to carry on its work. Two months more, and the campaign will be over. The money MUST be raised within that time—and will be if all Party members and sympathizers do their duty.

Since our last report, the following contributions have been received:

F. Brauckman, N. Y. donation	2.00
Collected by Belle F. Greenberg at Labor Day Picnic	5.60
W. J. Phipps, Seattle, donation	1.03
A. Weinstock, Washington, D. C., donation	.50
W. Wolfran, Brooklyn, donation	1.00
L. Lafferty, Brooklyn, donation	.50
Geo. Scheftel, pledge	.25
L. Miller, Brooklyn, donation	1.00
J. Howard, Brooklyn, donation	1.00
N. Trochman, N. Y., donation	2.00
S. Thompson, N. Y., donation ..	5.00
S. Bruck, N. Y., pledge	1.00
F. B. Guarnier, N. Y., pledge ..	5.00
J. Graff, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Total	26.38
Previously acknowledged ..	304.92
Grand total	$331.80

All moneys are to be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

TOUR OF FRANK E. PASSANNO

Gubernatorial Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York.

Wedsesday, September 14th, Little Falls.
Thursday, September 15th, Utica.
Friday, September 16th, Rome.
Saturday, September 17th, Watertown.
Monday, September 19th, Oswego.
Tuesday, September 20th, Syracuse.
Wednesday, September 21st, Syracuse.
Thursday, September 22nd, Auburn.
Friday, September 23rd, Geneva.
Saturday, September 24th, Rochester.
Monday, September 26th, Rochester.
Tuesday, September 27th, Batavia.
Wednesday, September 28th, Buffalo.
Thursday, September 29th, Buffalo.
Friday, September 30th, Lockport.
Saturday, October 1st, Niagara Falls.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party in State of New York, will speak at the following places:

Thursday, September 15,
Stapleton, S. I., Bay and Canal Sts.
Friday, September 16, Brooklyn.
Saturday, September 17, Yonkers, Getty Square.
Monday, September 19, Nyack.
Tuesday, September 20, Binghamton.
Wednesday, September 21, Norwich.
Thursday, September 22, Cortland.
Friday, September 23, Ithaca.
Saturday, September 24, Elmira.
Monday, September 26, Corning.
Tuesday, September 27, Hornell.
Wednesday, September 28, Buffalo.
Thursday, September 29, Buffalo.
Friday, September 30, Dunkirk.
Saturday, October 1, Jamestown.

Sections, members and sympathizers in the places noted, will please make such suitable arrangements as are warranted, namely, either for open-air meetings or hiring of halls, distribution of literature and other advertisement, to the end that our candidate's visit to each of the places named may result in some lasting benefit to the movement.

New York State Executive Committee,
S. L. P.,
Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

SEND 35 CENTS.

And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377 Pages, and

Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress, Paper, 167 Pages.

Both will be sent postpaid for 35 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

REIMER'S TOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Holyoke, September 15.
Northampton, September 14.
Ware, September 16.
Milford, September 17.
Boston Common, September 18.
Attleboro, September 19.
Taunton, September 20.
Fall River, September 21.
New Bedford, September 22.
Brockton, September 23.
Quincy, September 24.
Boston, September 25.

The Massachusetts State Executive Committee, S. L. P., requests readers of the Party press in places to be visited by Arthur E. Reimer in this agitation tour, who could assist in making the meetings a success, to write to the undersigned.

John Sweeney,
85 Centre street,
Roxbury, Mass.

JERSEYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

The New Jersey S. E. C. has arranged the following schedule for open air meetings throughout the state:

Sept. 15.—Charles Sperle at Newark.
Sept. 17—Charles Sperle at Elizabeth.
Sept. 17—John Butterworth in Bergen County.
Sept. 21—Charles Sperle at Elizabeth.
Sept. 24—Charles Sperle at Hoboken.
Sept. 24—John Butterworth at Newark.
Sept. 28—Charles Sperle at Newark.
Oct. 1—Charles Sperle at Plainfield.
Oct. 1—John Butterworth at Passaic.
Oct. 8—John Butterworth at Elizabeth.
Oct. 8—Charles Sperle at Bergen County.

Sections kindly take note of above dates and communicate with speakers regarding meeting places, etc. Address Charles Sperle, R. F. D. No. 2, Somerville, N. J., and John Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.

New Jersey S. E. C.

KATZ IN WISCONSIN.

Kenosha, September 20-21-22-23.
Racine, September 24-25-26-27.
Milwaukee, September 28-29-30; October 1-2-3-4.
Sheyboygan, October 5-6-7.
Red Granite, October 8-9-10.

SOUTH SLAVONIANS ENTERTAINMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A grand entertainment and ball will be held by the South Slavonian Branch of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., on SATURDAY evening, September 17, in Mercantile Hall, 849 N. Franklin street. The affair is for the benefit of the South Slavonian S. L. P. paper, "Radnicka Borba." The entertainment will be enlivened by a theatrical sketch entitled "One Who Is Lost." Admission 25 cents a person.

Comrades and friends are invited to come and join in the affair.

Committee.

WASHINGTON STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting September 2, 1910. Present: Riordan, Reddington, Brearcliff, Fagerdahl, Herron, Stevens: Reddington in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Correspondence: from Labor News Co., bills for literature; bills ordered paid: from J. M. Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash. regarding Organizer: from C. Pierson, Pasca and Spokane, in regard to his work at those places and sending report: report accepted.

Financial report: Balance for August 1st, $71.74; receipts $111.36; total $183.10; expenses $99.33; balance September 1st, $83.77. Donations to the Agitation Fund: H Rasmunsen, $1.00; John Beckman, $1.00; Oscar Silverman, $5.50; Wm. Redman, 75; J. H. Nosovitch, $2.00; Comrade Nelson, $3.00; A. Patier, $1.00; J. C. Anderson, $10.00; C. O'Keefe, $1.00; Section Tacoma, $5.00; E. Norling, $5.00; F. Krotzman, $5.00; C. F. Neilson, $1.00; J. M. Carnahan, $1.00; Wm. Fardel, $2.50; L. Siss, $.50; F. A. Fagerdahl, $.50; John Schaffer, $3.00; J. Keith, $1.00.

Adjournment. Next meeting, October 7, 1910. R. W. Stevens, Rec. Sec.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets every Sunday 3 P. M. 800 Parrish street.

Open air meetings are held regularly as follows:

SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
SATURDAY: 40th street and Lancaster avenue.

The Wezosal Defence Conference meets Sundays at 800 Parrish street. Secretary, W. Fennen, 1620 Cambridge street; Treasurer, J. Aspit, 828 North 10th street. The Conference will meet 11 a. m. every Sunday morning at 800 Parrish street.

WEZOSAL MASS MEETING.

(Continued from page one.)

perjured evidence the Russian government can produce.

"And it is a nation like that with which the Standard Oil wants us to join hands as an international detective. So that I leave this cause with you, remembering always that if this case goes through we must take from our flag the words which name us the home of the oppressed and declare the United States, the ally of the greatest despot in the world."

Following Russell's speech a collection was taken up which Secretary Walter E. Kruesi announced was for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the hall, the residue, if any, going to benefit the refugees. Kruesi also asked that the audience procure contribution lists from the ushers for the purpose of obtaining funds for the defence of Wezosal, the lists to be circulated among friends, who were not present.

The collection brought the amount of fifty-one dollars.

Other speakers declared that Wezosal was a thousand miles away from the city of Tiflis when the revolutionary party raided the sub-treasury and used the money which had been wrung from the people, for revolutionary purposes. His possession of the notes was explained by the statement that they were sent him to cash and that Russia was trying to hide the real reason why it wants him back.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, an extradition treaty exists between the United States and the Russian governments, and

Whereas, under pretext of this treaty, the Russian government has made many attempts by misrepresentation and falsehood to obtain possession of political refugees in this country, and

Whereas, the right of asylum to political refugees is a basic principle of the United States government;

Be it resolved, That a treaty with a tyrannical despotism is not consistent with the aims and aspirations of our republic; that we demand that the government of this country shall not interfere in the revolutionary struggle carried on by the people of Russia, Mexico, or any other country against their oppressors; that we are opposed to the powers of the United States being used to foster any foreign despotism, and therefore we demand of our government the abrogation of the treaty with the Russian government, and

Be it further resolved, That we most emphatically protest against the extradition of the political refugee Julius Wezosal of Squantum, Mass., as asked for by the Russian government.

The massmeeting was held under the auspices of the Political Refugees' Defence League.

N. Lafayette-Savay, one af the speakers, is a lineal descendant of the Marquis of Lafayette who fought in the cause of American independence. He is now a citizen of this country and the founder of the American League of Justice.

Julius Wezosal, as is known, is editor of the Lettish S. L. P. organ Proletareets, published by the Lettish Socialist Federation.

DETROIT WEZOSAL CONFERENCE.

Comrades: Again a victim is in the clutches of the agents of brutal Russia. The bloodstained hand of Czarism has reached across the ocean to stop the work of an active fighter for liberty.

Julius Wezosal, Editor of "Proletareets," the organ of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, published in Boston, Mass., has been imprisoned at the instigation of the Russian government.

Shall this latest outrage of brutal oppression be successful, our failure to heed the call for assistance? Jan Pouren and Rudowitz were saved by the solidarity of the American workers; we must come to the rescue of Wezosal. The voice of all workers and liberty-loving men and women must be heard throughout the land.

You are all hereby invited to participate in a Protest Meeting in Detroit, against the extradition of Wezosal to Russia, and aid in his defence.

The next meeting of the Wezosal Defence Committee for Detroit, takes place on FRIDAY, September 16th, 8 P. M. at Wigwam Cafe, corner Russel and Sherman streets, where further arrangements will be made to carry on the work. Your organization is invited to send two delegates. Financial contributions will be received by the local secretary, F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtranck, Mich. Lists will be forwarded or application.

To work! Let every one give a hard to maintain political freedom for all workers.

Date of Protest Meeting will be announced later.

Yours for the Solidarity of the Working class,

For the Wezosal Defence Committee,
H. Richter, Chairman
Hamtranck, Mich.

MINNESOTA STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

The below contributions have been received for this fund. We thank our supporters for their early response.

Do not let up collecting funds, for the bigger the pile, the better. We intend to make to the best of our ability a fight this fall that should bring manifold results to the S. L. P. The petition for our candidate for Governor will be circulated throughout the State. From all appearances we shall be able to file our petition with more than enough names. This will be a feat that the Minnesota S. L. P. has not been able to do for years.

The politician has pronounced us dead, never to awake. With but a will for success, we can make them all feel "rather shocked" at our appearance on the next official ballot.

All who wish to secure subscription lists, or petition blanks should send for same to the undersigned.

Previously acknowledged	$18.25
Wm. E. McCue, list 2, ...	5.00
S. L. P. Twin City Picnic	4.75
M. J. Cikanek, list 42	1.00
M. Henryson, Blackduck, Minn., list 34	2.00
N. Chris. Thompson, Milbank, S. D., list 35	4.00
Section St. Paul, donation	10.00
H. A. Brandborg, Sparta, Wis., list 41	10.00
Total	$55.00

Herbert Johnson,
487 Como Avenue, St. Paul.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met at 1938 University avenue, St. Paul, September 3. Rodenkirchen, chairman. Present: Riel, Olson, Carstensen, H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent: Cikanek and Hildebrandt.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Correspondence: From E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., remittance of $8.75 for State campaign fund; referred to new business. From H. W. Brodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., regarding Party affairs and remittance of seventy-two cents for dues; filed. From F. D. Henion; filed. From C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., signed resignation and regarding State campaign fund; filed. From M. C. Thompson, Milbank, S. D.; filed. From P. Riel, Minneapolis, Minn.; filed. From Martin Henryson, Black Duck, Minn., regarding Party affairs; filed. From Wisconsin S.E.C., referred to new business. From A. C. Kihn, Secretary-Treasurer Leaflet Distribution Fund; referred to new business. Bill of $3.50 for letter heads ordered paid. Bill of $1.00 for hall rent ordered paid. Bill of fifty cents for postage ordered paid.

Report of Auditing Committee for last six months of 1909 and first six months of 1910, accepted. Report of State picnic committee regarding picnic of August 21, showed balance of $4.75 on hand, which was donated to State campaign fund. Picnic committee discharged. Report of State Secretary accepted.

Decided that leaflet distribution fund matter be considered at next meeting. Decided that reply of State Secretary to E. B. Ford be concurred in. Decided that State Secretary correspond with Section Duluth regarding said Section co-operating with Section Superior, Wis., in agitation work. Decided that S. E. C. meet again September 25, 10 a. m., at 3363 Forty-fourth avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Committee consisting of H. Johnson, J. Olson and W. E. McCue elected to aid in organizing Wezosal protest meetings.

Receipts, $26.72; expenses, $12; balance on hand, $45.07.

W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

For the Student

Communist Manifesto	$.10
Lassalle's Open Letter	.10
Life of Engels	.10
Ninth Convention S. L. P. ..	.10
No Compromise	.10
Socialism, What It Is	.10
Workingmen's Program	.10
Two Pages from Roman History	.15
American Industrial Evolution	.15
Value, Price, and Profit	.15
As to Politics	.20
Flashlights Amsterdam Congress	.25
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress	.25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 34, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Branch I (English) Section Passaic Co., N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

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WITH
VERA-CASCARA
CHOCOLATE COATED
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
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—AND THE—
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The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

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48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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